

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Just for Variety

By ARMY ARCHERD

GOOD MORNING: The long-delayed "Jaws" has one-or-two days' second unit remaining as director Stephen Spielberg places the blame on special "Defects" and inability to work in the Atlantic Ocean. They started May 2. "It was quite an ordeal — one of the bad-luck pictures. But it was the best-behaved sets and no personality problems." As for the mechanical shark built for the film, he claims only one scene will be used with it — the rest, all "live" sharks and "illusion." Spielberg says costar Robert Shaw was uncomplaining despite the overlong stay which surpassed his U.S. work period, cost him a double tax situation (U.S.-K.). "Jaws" delay also forces Spielberg to postpone the start of his next, a Mike and Julia Phillips political sci-fier (untitled) until mid-Feb. . . In case Otto Preminger is interested: Director Sydney Pollack, completing his "very difficult" film, "Yakuza," says Bob Mitchum couldn't have been more cooperative. It was a very tough location (Japan) and we worked Sundays and he never complained. He was super-intelligent about the role — and very tough." Pollack next reins in Redford in "Six Days Of The Condor," in which Redford's a CIA man — following his newsman role in "All The President's Men" and before reteaming with Pollack in Bill Goldman's "Mr. Horn" western. Arthur Penn now looms as director of Marlon Brando in "Wounded Knee." They last teamed in "The Chase" in 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 2 VARIETY
HOLLYWOOD, CA

Date: 10/7/74
Edition: Monday
Author: Army Archerd
Editor: Thomas M. Pryor
Title: WOUNDED KNEE

Character:

or

Classification: LA-70-7253*

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

70-7253A-47
ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By ARMY ARCHERD

GOOD MORNING: Marlon Brando's "Wounded Knee" director, Martin Scorsese, has bowed out of the project. "Marlon and I and John Foreman got along great," he says, "but there were political problems with me and the Indians. We just didn't get along." According to Scorsese, "My dream of the film was to make a picture that meant a great deal to ALL the Indian people, not just those at the trial. That's when communications broke down between us. I couldn't make that kind of picture."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.2 Variety
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 10/2/74
Edition: Wednesday
Author: Army Archerd
Editor: Thomas M. Pryor
Title: Wounded Knee

Character:

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Classification: 70-7253
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☐ Being Investigated

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OCT 3 1974
FBI - LOS ANGELES

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b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee Film to Star Brando

● Screenwriter Abby Mann, who won an Academy Award for his screenplay for "Judgment at Nuremberg," said this week that film crews will begin shooting a movie about the 1973 Wounded Knee occupation early next year, starring Marlon Brando.

Mann has written two-thirds of the screenplay, a fictional treatment of the 71-day siege at the historic site which began in February, 1973. Brando will play the role of the attorney who helps the Indians.

Two American Indian Movement leaders, Dennis Banks and Russell Means, were accused of three counts of assault, one of theft and one of conspiracy in the occupation. A federal judge in Minnesota dismissed the charges against the pair last month after an eight-month trial. Brando and Mann were present for the dismissal. Shooting will begin on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

IV-10 LOS ANGELES
TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 10/4/74
Edition: Friday
Author: Mary Murphy
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title: Wounded Knee

Character:

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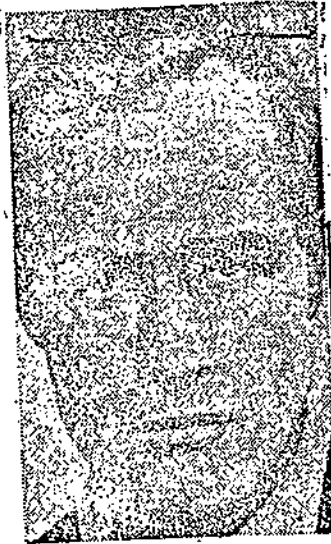
70-7253A-78
FILED

FBI-LOS ANGELES

ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

b6
b7C

Vol 3 /
Pt. 2
OWC



MARLON BRANDO

to play attorney.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee Benefit

Black actor William Marshall, who is currently starring in American International Pictures sequel to "Blacula," "Scream, Blacula, Scream!" and Joe Westmoreland's Operation Breadbasket Choir will join Native American musicians Jesse Ed Davis and the Floyd Westernman trio in a benefit concert for Wounded Knee.

The concert, which is scheduled for Friday, July 27, will be held at Fritchman Auditorium, 2936 W. 8th Street (near Vermont) and is open to the public. The effort is being jointly sponsored by United People for Wounded Knee and the United Defense against Repression.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-5 Los Angeles Sentinel,
Los Angeles, CA

Date:

7/26/73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

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70-725311

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JUL 27 1973
LOS ANGELES

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b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Personal Report

From Wounded Knee

By Richard Eiden

I arrived at the airport in Rapid City, South Dakota on Wednesday, April 18. I had left Santa Barbara the day before at the request of the National Lawyer's Guild to help with legal defense efforts for the Wounded Knee occupants.

For three weeks I criss-crossed the southern part of the state, driving from bail hearings in Rapid City to the jail at the Pine Ridge Reservation, from the government perimeter around Wounded Knee to the homes of Indians and supporters in the area. It wasn't until two days before the occupation ended that I was able to enter Wounded Knee itself, as an attorney for the family of Buddy Lamont, one of the two Indians who gave their lives at Wounded Knee.

By then the battle of Wounded Knee was nearly over. For the second time in a century the little South Dakota village had stung the conscience of white America.

For ten weeks, Oglala Sioux, aided by Indians from 64 different American tribes, had held the village by force against the armed power of the United States government. With a style painfully reminiscent of Vietnam, the government had littered the hilly perimeter of Wounded Knee with electronic sensors to detect the odor or heat of human bodies, trip wires to detonate flares, armored personnel carriers, military helicopters, dog teams, and hundreds of federal police and marshals armed with M-16 rifles.

The occupants, however, managed to come and go at night. Though people were apprehended frequently, others successfully overcame the obstacles of the 6-8 hour hike through government lines and nightly brought supplies and supporters back into the besieged village.

By Saturday May 5, almost 70 days after the initial occupation of Wounded Knee, two warriors had died, and 85,000 rounds of government ammunition had been poured into the village. But the American Indian Movement's (AIM) resistance was unbroken, and the government was finally ready to agree all over again to the terms of the early April settlement.

Arrival

Everything about South Dakota seemed to be affected by the battle of Wounded Knee. Even the plane trip to Rapid City was unusual. At least a dozen FBI

Richard Eiden is a lawyer presently working with the Santa Barbara Legal Collective, and just returned to town.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6, SANTA BARBARA NEWS AND REVIEW, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

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Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: 70-7253-75
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Character: JUN 1 1973
for FBI - LOS ANGELES
Classification: 7

Submitting Office:

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157-7220 (EIDEN)
157-8224 (AIM)
70-7253 (WOUNDED KNEE)
100-79295 (S.B. Legal Collective)
100- (NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD)

agents were among the passengers on my plane. They sat together in a group and chatted. Many seemed to be old friends who hadn't seen each other for years. They were met at the airport by a large contingent of well-groomed, well-dressed men.

I was met by Bill Lehman, a recent law school graduate from Chicago. Most of the members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee were like Bill and myself: young, not overly well-groomed and not so well-dressed.

An hour or so later I was off to the Rapid City jail to meet my first clients, two Indian men from Redding, California. They had been arrested as they slept in a haystack several miles from Wounded

the second largest city within the state. The road to Pine Ridge has several houses within sight and a few small towns.

Pine Ridge itself has two gas stations, two coffee shops, a few bead work and jewelry shops, a market, a post office and several dozen houses. It also has a tribal jail. The tribal courthouse is one of those buildings on wheels that looks like a cross between a temporary building and a mobile home. But the biggest building is an oppressive structure housing the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The BIA offices were being used as the headquarters for the government's military operation.

At the jail we were told we could

Knee. The FBI, using a helicopter, had apparently seen them coming out of the village.

From Rapid City I was taken to the other important jail, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, a two hour drive south and then east of Rapid City. A lawyer and a legal worker from our committee had been arrested with a group of people, and another lawyer and I were taking money to bail them out.

The drive to Pine Ridge was my first real chance to see the country. Western South Dakota is largely rolling green hills for hundreds of miles. Rapid City has a population of about 40,000 and is

not see any of the prisoners because we were not licensed to practice as lawyers before the tribal court of that reservation. And, we were told, we could not get licensed because it was after hours.

Although you don't have to be licensed in order to bail someone out of the Pine Ridge jail, we couldn't bail these people out because the judge had not set bail before going home for the day. They would have to stay in jail with no visitors or attorneys until the following day. We were also told that the FBI questioned people in the morning, so that if we returned in the morning and paid for our license, we could still have

to wait till the FBI finished their questioning.

April 17, the day before I arrived, had been a big day for Wounded Knee. In the early morning, three private airplanes had dropped 2,000 pounds of food in the fields surrounding the encampment. Seven individuals have subsequently been indicted, including cartoonist Thomas Oliphant, a Boston *Globe* reporter, and Bill Zimmerman of Boston Vietnam Vets Against the War. As the village occupants started to gather up the packages, the government forces opened fire. The Wounded Knee defenders held their fire for almost an hour and a half, but finally returned it in order to allow those who were pinned down to return to safety. The firefight lasted almost all day. An enormous amount of government ammunition was fired into Wounded Knee. Four people were wounded, including Frank Clearwater, who later died.

The government immediately announced that right after the airdrop, the Indians had begun shooting and that it wasn't until two and a half hours later that they returned the fire.

Frustration and Roadblocks

Frustration underscored almost everything I, and the other lawyers and legal workers, tried to do. We weren't allowed near Wounded Knee until almost the end of the occupation. Trying to protect the constitutional rights of the occupiers, supporters and innocent bystanders, we met petty roadblock after petty roadblock. Even the simplest things became herculean efforts. Normally, the local law library was opened to visiting lawyers as a matter of courtesy, as it is everywhere in the country. But in Rapid City we were informed that to use the library, even to look up case citations, we would have to pay a \$100 fee.

Once in court, we met the same kind of treatment. Defending the two Indian men who had been tracked down by the FBI helicopter, I watched in almost total disbelief as the white judge ordered that they leave the state as a condition of parole. When he asked them whether they understood the terms he was offering, they stood in complete silence, not responding, staring at the floor. When he repeated himself, and they still refused to answer, he rose, and leaning over the bench, shouted, "Do you accept my conditions, or don't you?" Slowly, with the coldest anger in their voices, the reply came, "Certainly," but the tone apparently wasn't respectful enough for the judge, and he ordered them back to jail instead.

Frustration marked the experience of

Friday, June 1, 1973

reporters as well as lawyers, even though most of the reporters there displayed no strong sympathies for the people inside Wounded Knee. The government had decided after the first two weeks that the First Amendment was standing in the way of restoring "order," and simply decided to suspend it as far as the press was concerned. At first the press resisted. A CBS news crew, for example, was able to sneak through government lines and backpack a camera and mike into Wounded Knee, trying to get AIM's side of the story. But they were arrested coming out, and from that point on CBS reporters were systematically excluded from all government press conferences. Similarly, an alternative news crew from Unicorn Press in San Francisco was excluded, because a government representative claimed they had been "seen inside Wounded Knee." In what had to be a tongue-in-cheek remark to end all tongue-in-cheek remarks, the *LA Times* man reported that since closing off Wounded Knee, "the Federal Government has dominated press reports about events here."

From what I learned in my weeks there, such denials of basic freedoms was nothing new to the Indians of South Dakota. Perhaps most infamously, we heard stories that until a couple of years ago, many white-owned businesses displayed "No Dogs or Indians Allowed" as a matter of course. Poverty and unemployment, as well as alcoholism and the lack of decent medical facilities were still endemic when I was there, as they are on most Indian reservations in America. The suicide rate among young Indians is, I discovered, the highest for any group in the nation, infant mortality twice the national average, per capita income a quarter of white income.

Yet one of the tragedies of white colonization of the Indian has been that it has turned Indian against Indian, even members of the same tribe ending up as enemies. Throughout the Wounded Knee occupation, the official reservation tribal council displayed even more hostility toward those inside Wounded Knee than the government itself did. Dick Wilson, tribal president, more than once threatened to send vigilante "friends" in to end the occupation, despite the enormous bloodshed he knew it would have caused. And Indian policemen, working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, consistently acted with calculated violence toward those associated with the occupation. At one point in fact the government actually admitted that several thousand rounds were fired into the village by BIA police the government said it was "unable" to control.

Yet the government, for its part, seldom displayed less hostility or more sensitivity than its Indian police. The two top officials were Richard Hellstern from the Justice Department and Kent Frizell from the Department of the Interior. Hellstern always played the tough cop, hardline, mean, and unreasonable. Frizell on the other hand, was the "nice guy", wanting to be trusted, and always reasonable in what he said if not what he did. The combination was very effective, and contributed to the schizophrenic image which the government cultivated throughout the crisis. Frizell, for example, did most of the public relations for the government. He appeared at the press conferences, gave interviews, etc. Hellstern, with more authority than Frizell, was often in the position of reneging on tentative promises made by his colleague.

But neither these officials nor any other government representatives ever concerned themselves with any of the underlying causes of Wounded Knee. The Indians at Wounded Knee wanted to discuss the 100-year-old Sioux treaty, the government's interpretation of which is quite different from the Indians'. More

SANTA BARBARA

over, they wanted to talk about how so many white ranchers have ended up with leases of huge parcels of reservation land, why white people own all the large businesses on reservations, and why no roads were improved after \$2 million was given to the tribal chief for road improvement. But the government merely wanted to talk about surrender of arms, and finally threw in a few promises which did not deal with basic Indian problems.

Perhaps the best example of official attitudes came when Hellstern and Frizell held a news conference after surveying the village for the first time after the 70-day occupation.

A reporter asked Hellstern what he had learned from supervising this operation. He replied that the most important thing was that the situation wasn't settled by

negotiations. He didn't consider the negotiations to have been fruitful; in fact, he said, they were "a hindrance to the final outcome." "These matters are primarily a police matter and should be handled as such," Hellstern claimed.

Frizell's observations concentrated on the "destruction" which had taken place in the village. He kept saying, "They didn't even burn their garbage," and "This place is the closest thing to a pig sty I have ever seen."

Death

Larry "Buddy" Lamont was buried on Sunday, May 6, two days before the siege officially ended. It was an important moment for me, not only because it was the second death during the occupation, but because it was the only time I actually got into Wounded Knee itself.

Buddy was killed by a long-range bullet through the back in a firefight on April 27. Everyone was pinned down for a few hours after he was shot, so it was impossible to get to him for two hours. Nobody knows when he died, but they suspect it was immediate. Buddy was 31, from Pine Ridge, had just finished six years in the Marines, including Vietnam. He had been inside Wounded Knee during most of the liberation.

No doctor would sign the death certificate. The doctor who performed the autopsy was afraid to commit himself and take the chance of displeasing the government. We finally got someone to sign an affidavit of death which was legally sufficient to allow him to be buried.

The family wasn't notified by the government that Buddy had been killed. They found out from neighbors who heard on TV that he had been shot. When they checked with the hospital, they were told their son was there and that he was dead.

I arrived at the wake on May 5, the day before the funeral. The wake was

A NEWS & REVIEW

being held at Porcupine, a small town on the reservation. The family and friends wanted me to stay. I was afraid of imposing, but decided to just hang around in case a lawyer might be needed. There were two cows and two pigs to be butchered and prepared for the next day's feast. We spent the afternoon, evening, and early morning cutting meat. There were also cakes being baked, bread being fried and people arriving constantly to pay their respects and bring food for the feast.

Early the next morning, family members arrived who said the government had announced that only 35 close relatives could attend. Hundreds were expected that same day and had already started arriving. Agnes, Buddy's mother, was very upset. Since there was no phone for 25

miles, we drove to Pine Ridge to ask the government what was happening.

Frizell and Hellstern came to Agnes' house to talk about it. Frizell said he thought everyone should be able to attend, but he didn't know if he could "sell" it. Hellstern arrived a few minutes later and said that only 35 could come. I asked him why he waited until the last minute to tell the family of this severe limitation. He said that he had first said 8 to 10. I said it was nice that he had changed his position on that, but the fact remained that sometime subsequent to that the government had let the family believe that everyone would be allowed.

He said that he hadn't told them that. I said that he had never spoken to them personally, so of course he hadn't told them that and it was a Hell of a time to start talking to them. We finally agreed that 60 people could go in, with the family given free choice of which 60.

A few hours later, hundreds of people arrived at the roadblock. Somehow, 106 mourners were on their way to Wounded Knee by bus on the day after the agreement. We drove to the tiny village in a bus. As we reached the crest of the hill I caught my first glimpse of the isolated cluster of little buildings which had so quickly become so important to myself and millions who had never seen it — important enough for some to die. The white church and graveyard stood on a little knoll slightly removed from the eight or nine other small houses in Wounded Knee. Trenches were visible here and there, as were the charred remains of the trading post which had been headquarters for the insurgents until an accidental fire destroyed it a week before.

Ceremonies were conducted at the bottom of the hill below the white church. Then everybody said goodbye to Buddy, single file. He was carried up the

hill to a grave right beside the Monument to the Wounded Knees Massacre of 1890. More ceremonies. A line of ten warriors fired ten volleys each into a little valley surrounded by endless hills in every direction. At the top of the first crest of hills were five or six clusters of armored personnel carriers and federal employees.

After the ceremonies some men started shoveling dirt on the coffin. As the hole was filling, people started walking down the hill towards the round church. Food was served as soon as everyone had greeted each other. The mood suddenly changed from profound sorrow and renewed dedication to one of friends renewing friendships and catching up on news and meeting people. And eating a meal, the largest meal in many weeks for many of them.

On Tuesday, May 8, 1973, militant Oglala Sioux and members and supporters of the American Indian Movement ended their ten-week occupation of the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Since February 27, the Sioux and their supporters from all over the country, including members of sixty-four different American Indian tribes, held the village by force against the power of the United States government.

By the time it all ended, 85,000 rounds of government arms had been poured into the village and two warriors had died. But AIM's resistance was unbroken and the government was finally ready to agree to the terms of the early April settlement, even though between the breakdown of that settlement and late April, the government had refused to negotiate for almost three weeks.

Much of the May agreement related to the laying down of arms by both sides. The substantial points were similar to the April agreements. The government agreed:

- to mount an intensive investigation to identify alleged violations of law on the Pine Ridge Reservation by government authorities
- to audit funds of the tribal government and the local BIA
- to institute civil suits to protect local Indians against unlawful use of tribal government authority
- to appoint five White House representatives to negotiate with the Oglala Sioux chiefs and headmen at the home of Chief Fool's Crow. They will discuss each other's understandings of the 1868 treaty. Indians are demanding that the government honor its treaty commitment to recognize Indian nations as separate nations.

On May 8, the Independent nation of Wounded Knee came to an end for a time. No one knows how soon again it will be reborn and its citizens allowed their human rights now so long denied.



Eighty three years earlier, the federal government presided over a grislier episode in its relations with Indians at Wounded Knee. Federal troops opened fire on defenseless men, women, and children, killing over 130 before the shooting stopped. Here the soldiers stand watch as the bodies of Indians are dumped into a mass grave.



A group of Indians and their supporters depart from Wounded Knee, under the ever watchful eye of the federal government. Militant AIM members are now demanding that the US honor its treaty obligations to recognize Indian nations as independent countries.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Three Companies Set Wounded Knee' as Combined Production

"Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," a novel by Dee Brown, will be made into a motion picture as part of a joint venture involving WGR/Dragoti, Ltd., Wells, Rich, Green, Inc., and James Davis Productions.

Davis and Dragoti will co-produce. They also said they plan to create a foundation into which a portion of the profits would be placed, to be owned by various Indian tribes and to be administered by a joint Indian council.

Davis said the company planned to employ Indians as film trainees.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11 Hollywood
Reporter
Hollywood, Calif.

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Edition: Monday
Author:
Editor: James Powers
Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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JUN 29 1973	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Threaten New Feuds

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Representatives of militant Indians told a White House delegation Thursday there will be "Wounded Knees after Wounded Knees" if the U.S. Government does not change its policies toward the American Indian.

In a ranch-yard powwow on the Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge Reservation, the militants hinted at a possible repetition of the 71-day armed occupation.

The Indians pressed the five-man White House delegation for appointment of a presidential commission to review the rights of the red man.

The government group, headed by Bradley Patterson, executive assistant to acting White House counsel Leonard Garment, refused to give a yes or no answer to the Indians' demands that the government restore tribes' treaty-making powers and rule by traditional chiefs.

The Washington delegates asked traditional Sioux chiefs and supporters of the American Indian Movement (AIM) to outline a specific charge to the proposed presidential commission, and the two sides agreed to resume their talks Friday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/18/73
Edition: Friday latest
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
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MAY 18 1973	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Five White House representatives met in Pine Ridge, S.D., with elected and traditional leaders of the Oglala Sioux and told them that President Nixon had no authority to reinstate the 1868 treaty that gave western South Dakota to the Sioux nation. Bradley Patterson, executive assistant to presidential counsel Leonard Garment, told the tribal chiefs it would take an act of Congress to reinstate the treaty and suggested it be taken up with the Senate subcommittee on Indian affairs. The government officials were at the reservation to listen to complaints about treaties in accordance with an agreement that ended the 70-day occupation of Wounded Knee.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/18/73
Edition: Friday final
Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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2 MAY 18 1973	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Called Losers at Wounded Knee

I finally see we lost again at Wounded Knee — pacified with promises we all know will be broken.

Indian problems are similar to the weather complaints. We all sympathize, moan and groan about it, then forget it. Put it aside. Nothing can be done anyway. Apathy is the forerunner of the end of freedom.

I surely didn't need to read all about the debris left there (Times, May 9). What did the United Press International reporter expect to find in a besieged "ghetto in the wilderness"? Is the reporter comparing the "after scene" with the "before scene" or with his own conception of what it should have looked like before the takeover? He probably wasn't there before and so is giving a false impression of "all Indians" living habits. It's a natural conception most readers will take. I'm sure our American GI bunkers under siege by the Viet Cong were always in perfect and immaculate. Our American Indians were there under war conditions. The fires were bound to happen. It's a common occurrence in all rural areas during the winter, but the local fire department was not allowed to help in a fire problem. Just like the water and electricity were shut off at Alcatraz. I'm sure much of the "interior of buildings (was) torn up" to provide fuel for warmth against the blizzard. What about the problem itself? The issue at hand, please!

When will all America ever learn of the true Indian story? History books still call us savages. The British were the ones who initiated the art of scalping.

George Washington, Geronimo, Patrick Henry, Chief Joseph, the American revolutionists, the Iroquois Confederacy, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and even George Wallace were all "militants" for their cause—our cause, your cause: democracy and freedom.

MARTIN SENECA
Los Angeles

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/15/73
Edition: Tuesday final
Author: Martin Seneca
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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70-22534-71

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
2 MAY 15 1973	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sioux Chiefs To Parley With V.J.

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — The American Indian Movement's chief council said Thursday he has reached agreement with a Justice Department official to go ahead with a disputed grievance meeting between Indians and White House representatives on May 17.

Ramon Roubideaux indicated Wounded Knee leaders of AIM — most of whom are in jail on charges stemming from the 71-day occupation of the village — will leave the parleying to five traditional Sioux chiefs.

"I doubt that AIM even wants to attend," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/11/73
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Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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24-7253A-70

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
2	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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b7c

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian, U.S. Officer Differ Over White House Parley

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.
(UPI) — A militant Indian leader and the federal negotiator he called a "pig" disagreed sharply Wednesday over whether White House representatives should keep a May 17 date with an Indian delegation to discuss the problems highlighted by the 4-day occupation of Wounded Knee.

Meanwhile, a Federal Grand Jury across the state in Sioux Falls returned indictments against 31 persons for alleged crimes in the seizure and armed occupation of the historic settlement.

Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general, held here that the scheduled meeting between White House representatives and Indian leaders should be cancelled, because the militants had not complied with all the terms of the surrender agreement.

He charged the militants failed to turn in all the weapons they were known to have had and also failed to produce a full list of the persons who occupied the village.

Clyde Bellecourt, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) which engineered the occupation, said, "Hellstern's statement doesn't surprise me."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Thursday latest
Author: Donald Goodenow
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Title:

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Los Angeles

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
2 MAY 11 1973	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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"This was the chief pig of the law who was the one who wanted to move in (by force) all the time," he said.

Bellecourt, speaking in Rapid City, S.D., charged that the government broke the peace pact by permitting Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police to enter Wounded Knee during surrender proceedings.

A force of U.S. marshals moved into Wounded Knee Wednesday and their chief, Wayne Colburn, said they would remain for a month, with authority over BIA police who are helping them.

Colburn said the handling of the occupation was successful.

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WOUNDED KNEE SURRENDER BARES 'PIG STY' ELABORATE BUNKERS

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.
UPR. Militant Indians and
their supporters surrendered
peacefully Tuesday and federal
forces quickly took over this
historic hamlet where two
persons were killed during 71
days of occupation and siege.
But a federal search of the
village, which one official
described as a "pig sty," did
not turn up either militant
leader, Dennis Banks, or the
automatic weapons the federales
expected to find.

The "Second Battle of Wound-
ed Knee" ended when about 120
members and sympathizers of
the American Indian Movement
laid down their arms and U.S.
marshals and FBI agents moved
into the Oglala Sioux village.
An American flag was raised
above the rebels' barricaded
compound.

In a sweep of the village
occupied by the militants since
Feb. 27, federal officers said
they found extensive vandalism
and the most elaborate system
of bunkers they had ever seen.

But the roundup did not
include Banks, one of the most
militant of the AIM leaders and
the last top leader of the
occupation who was believed
left in the village. Authorities
said he apparently slipped out
of the hamlet earlier this week.
The surrender moved quickly.

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

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The militants began turning in weapons about 7:45 a.m. (M.D.T.) and shortly before noon Interior Department Solicitor Kent Frizell announced:

"We have secured the village. The operation went as well as I had hoped. Not a shot was fired."

Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general, decried the damage done to the hamlet, saying, "The place is as close to a pig sty as I've ever seen." He said he felt the White House need not fulfill a commitment to meet with AIM leaders May 17 because the occupiers had violated the agreement for ending the occupation.

Officials said federal officers found no fresh graves in or near the hamlet, despite repeated rumors passed along by AIM sources that several persons had died in defense of the village.

Two militants — Frank Clearwater, 47, Cherokee, N.C., and Lawrence Lamont, 31, Pine Ridge, S.D. — died in fire fights between the militants and federal forces. A U.S. marshal and an FBI agent were wounded in the gun battles.

"The Justice Department was the winner and AIM the loser because AIM lost a lot of support of the American people,"

Hellstern told newsmen at a late afternoon news briefing.

Frizell agreed. "You only have to see the wanton destruction in Wounded Knee and you lose any sympathy for the occupiers and their self-proclaimed cause," he said.

A federal grand jury in Sioux Falls, S.D., indicted 89 persons — including several AIM leaders — for federal crimes in connection with the seizure and occupation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Why Wounded Knee?

No single event, even the flood of 1972 in the Black Hills and the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern, has propelled South Dakota into the national news as has the confrontation between members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the U.S. government at Wounded Knee.

The bad news is, in itself, disheartening. But the frustrating thing to South Dakotans is that most outsiders believe that this was an uprising of South Dakota Indians against ill treatment by the state, not realizing that the whole affair was instigated, with one exception—Russell Means is a Pine Ridge native—by outsiders and agitators, several of whom already had criminal records.

Equally frustrating to the law-abiding South Dakotans were the antics of the Interior and Justice Departments in not first dealing with the duly-elected Pine Ridge tribal government, headed by Dick Wilson, and second in not conducting a firm, decisive law enforcement campaign against the people who wrecked the Wounded Knee Store, Museum and Post Office and who kept law-abiding residents of the village from their homes for more than two months.

South Dakotans are often asked, "Why do you let this thing go on?" People outside the state generally do not realize that our state government has no jurisdiction on the Indian reservation. Congressional demands for an end to the foolhardy tactics of the federal government in allowing a small band of agitators, some of them ex-convicts, to continue to shoot at U.S. forces are an echo of local sentiment.

The whole Wounded Knee affair is a mockery of the traditional concept of law and order.

HOADLEY DEAN
Rapid City, S. Dak.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Militants at Wounded Knee End 71-Day Occupation Peacefully

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI). — Militant Indians and their supporters surrendered peacefully Tuesday and federal forces quickly took over this historic hamlet where two persons were killed during 71 days of occupation and siege.

But a federal search of the village, which one official described as a "pig sty," did not turn up either militant leader Dennis Banks or the automatic weapons the federal officials expected to find.

The siege ended when about 120 members and sympathizers of the American Indian Movement (AIM) laid down their arms and U.S. Marshals and FBI agents moved into the Oglala Sioux village. An American flag was raised above the rebels' barricaded compound.

Extensive Vandalism

In a sweep of the village occupied by the militants since Feb. 27, federal officers said they found extensive vandalism and the most elaborate system of bunkers they had ever seen.

But the roundup did not include Banks, one of the most militant of the AIM leaders and the last top leader of the occupation who was believed left in the village. Authorities said he apparently had slipped out of the hamlet earlier this week. There were unconfirmed reports he would turn himself in.

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Federal authorities found only 15 guns—most of them "old weapons" but none of them of the high-powered, automatic variety—stacked by the militants who surrendered in accordance with an agreement signed Sunday.

Incendiary Devices Found

Officials said the search of the village also turned up several homemade incendiary devices but no mines or booby traps.

The surrender moved quickly. The militants began turning in weapons early in the morning and shortly before noon Interior Department Solicitor Kent Frizzell announced: "We have secured the village . . . The operation went as well as I had hoped. Not a shot was fired."

Richard Hellstern, U.S. deputy assistant attorney general, decried the damage done to the hamlet, saying, "The place is as close to a pig sty as I've ever seen." He said he felt the White House need not fulfill a commitment to meet with AIM leaders May 17 because the occupiers had violated the agreement for ending the occupation.

But Frizzell said he would recommend that the meeting between five White House representatives and Indian leaders go on as scheduled despite what he called several minor infractions of the peace pact.

Garbage Scattered

Hellstern said of Wounded Knee, "It's close to the aftermath of the BIA (a reference to the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington after an occupation by AIM militants last year). Garbage is all over the place. Interiors of buildings are torn up and buildings were burned down."

Two militants—Frank Clearwater, 47, of Cherokee, N.C., and Lawrence Lamont, 31, of Pine Ridge, S.D.—died in shootouts between the militants and federal forces. A U.S. marshal and an FBI agent were wounded in the gun battles.

"The Justice Department was the winner and AIM the loser because AIM lost a lot of support of the American people," Hellstern told newsmen at a late afternoon news briefing.

'Wanton Destruction'

Frizzell agreed. "You only have to see the wanton destruction in Wounded Knee and you lose any sympathy for the occupiers and their self-proclaimed cause," he said.

Most of the original leaders of the occupation, including Russell Means, Clyde Bellecourt, Carter Camp and Stanley Holder, had surrendered previously and were either in jail or free on bond.

Scores of their followers are believed to have fled through the cordon of federal officers during the long occupation.

A federal grand jury in Sioux Falls, S.D., indicted 89 persons—including several AIM leaders—for federal crimes in connection with the seizure and occupation.

AIM militants seized Wounded Knee to dramatize Indian demands for the rights given them by treaties with the United States and to try to force the overthrow of the Oglala Sioux government of Tribal Chairman Dick Wilson on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Wilson is an opponent of the militants.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Militant One Speaks With Forked Fingers!



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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two leaders of the occupation at Wounded Knee, S.D., gave themselves up and a government negotiator said the rest of the militants could begin laying down their arms early today. Carter Camp and Leonard Crow Dog, two leaders of the American Indian Movement, whose members and sympathizers have held the village for 70 days, emerged and were taken to Rapid City, S.D., where they will face criminal charges. Thirteen of the militants were arrested during the night as they tried to slip through the lines of federal agents surrounding the amulet.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WOUNDED KNEE REBELS**FOLD: ARRESTS BEGIN**

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) —
Two key leaders of the
occupation at Wounded Knee
surrendered themselves up Monday
and a government negotiator
said the militants still in the
historic hamlet will begin
laying down their arms early
Tuesday.

Carter Camp and Leonard
Crow Dog, two leaders of
the American Indian Movement
(AIM) members and sympa-
thizers who have held the
village by armed force for 70
days, emerged and were
carried off to Rapid City, S.D.,
to face criminal charges.

"The occupation is over—no
doubt about it," said Ramon
Labadieaux, AIM chief counsel.
Richard Hellstern, deputy
assistant attorney general, an-
nounced that the militants still
held up in Wounded Knee have
agreed to begin surrendering
their weapons at 7 a.m.
Tuesday, advancing the surren-
der by 24 hours.

Hellstern said the stepped-up
schedule was suggested by
Crow Dog and Dennis Banks,
another militant leader, who
was believed still in Wounded
Knee.

The Justice Department
spokesman said he believed the
surrender of arms and a sweep
of the village by U.S. marshals
could be completed Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of
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Thirteen of the militants, carrying "substantial weaponry", were arrested during the night. At least 10 women were known to have come out of the hamlet Monday, and Roubi-deaux, who conferred with the occupiers for two hours, said there are "roughly 75 persons left in there." Government spokesmen estimated Sunday there were about 160 persons still in the hamlet.

Hellstern said he believed the settlement with the militants, who seized Wounded Knee Feb. 27 and held it by armed force against government forces who encircled the village, was achieved largely because the government isolated the village from the rest of the world.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee: The Months Only Deepen Division

BY BRYCE NELSON

Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—Two months ago, militant Indians seized the South Dakota hamlet of Wounded Knee, beginning a chain of violence, demands and negotiations whose full consequences are not yet known.

But among Indians, and among whites concerned with Indian affairs, there have been plenty of confusions, pro and con, on the occupation.

Some examples:

—“I’ve done as much for the Indians as any man in history. I don’t know about AIM (the militant American Indian Movement) but I know these people at Wounded Knee are wrong. They are violating laws, taking the trading posts, burning down houses. I just hope it doesn’t make it more difficult for the Indian.” —Rep. James A. Haley (D-La.), chairman of the House Interior Committee, which has authority over Indian affairs.

Backs Focus of Attention

—“I don’t have any time or tolerance for violence, but so many times when you have violence, it focuses attention on Indian problems. The more attention that’s focused on these problems, the better it’s going to be for the Indians.” —Rep. Lloyd Loefer (D-Wash.), chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the Interior Committee.

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I-1 Los Angeles Times
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"The people at Wounded Knee are doing a great disservice to some of the tribes, and the federal government just sits there and lets them make fools of the whole country. How can they let them do it? I believe in law and order and the Constitution, and I don't give a damn what they call me . . . Wounded Knee has brought about a lot of hostility toward Indians in our area."—Angela Butterfield, a veteran council member of the Shoshone-Bannock tribe in Idaho.

"Violence doesn't appeal to me, but it's the only way you can get people to do something . . . Indians identify with the forthright way they took over Wounded Knee; it has captured the imagination of the Indian people."—Ada Deer, a leader of the Menominee tribe in Wisconsin.

Length Seen Hurting Cause

But many of those who have shown some sympathy for the occupation think now that it has gone on too long.

"I just can't believe how long this thing has dragged on. The longer it goes on, the more it hurts," South Dakota Sen. James Abourezk, chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee, said several weeks ago.

South Dakota's other Democratic senator, George S. McGovern, was originally concerned about possible armed federal action against Wounded Knee when he visited the village shortly after the takeover on Feb. 27. Now, he is calling for federal authorities to remove the militants before "angry private citizens do the job first."

"Everybody's tired of this thing," said Leon F. Cook, a Chippewa from Minneapolis who is president of the National Congress of American Indians.

"The first couple of weeks it was very beneficial, but one of AIM's chief problems (is) they come and stay too long, and they wind up spending all their time negotiating amnesty," said Vine Deloria Jr., a Sioux lawyer and author who grew up near Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge reservation here.

Deloria said the turmoil caused by the continued occupation made it difficult for Indian organizations to get on with other activities and that it diverted needed funds from less dramatic Indian groups.

Support Indians

The occupation, at least initially, received a surprising amount of support from the public—and attention from the press. A Harris poll conducted during the third week in March, nearly three weeks after the seizure, showed that 51% of those interviewed sympathized with the Indians at Wounded Knee, while only 28% sympathized with the federal government's position in the dispute.

Government officials who have dealt directly with the occupiers are more skeptical. White House counsel Leonard Garment has talked about "all the woolly minded sympathy for the Wounded Knee occupiers."

Another White House aide, who asked that his name not be mentioned, said, "Outside South Dakota, the nationwide reaction is that the Indians can do no wrong, but maybe people will start to think that these people at Wounded Knee are just hoods and there will be a real backlash against legitimate Indian requests."

Other States

"And people are going to start thinking more seriously about it if they realize that surrendering to Indian demands means giving back Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas and all those other states."

Alvin M. Josephy Jr. is a white historian of Indian society who thinks that the Wounded Knee occupiers will be regarded as "Indian patriots 100 years from today." He said, however, that part of the widespread public support and media attention represented "dilettantism" among whites.

"They don't know the extent of the Indian demands," he said.

Josephy believes that the occupation may force a reexamination and change of the relationship between the tribes and the federal government.

New Kettles

He said that the call for review of Indian treaties represented "the opening up of whole new kettles for the federal government."

"I've met with 200 or 300 tribes in the last few weeks," said Leon Cook of the National Congress of American Indians. "A large part of the reaction is that they adamantly oppose the tactics and the threat to the sovereignty of tribal bodies, but they still support the people at Wounded Knee on the issues they raised."

Cook said the occupiers would have even more sympathy among Indians if they had focused on national Indian demands, such as the reexamination of treaties and retention of Indian rights to land, minerals and water, rather than discussing the leadership dispute among the Oglala Sioux on the Pine Ridge reservation.

Shortly after the takeover, the militants believed they had considerable sympathy on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings on Indian treaty rights.

"They certainly were honest-to-God treaties with sovereign nations," one committee source said, but as the occupation dragged on, "the committee eventually decided to resolve it by dropping this hot potato and decided not to hold hearings after all."

Many Indians interviewed said that Wounded Knee could strengthen the American Indian Movement, but others were not sure.

"I think this has been an amazing thing to unite urban Indians with the movement," said Fred W. Gabourie, a Seneca from the Los Angeles area who was an attorney for the Indians during the early days at Wounded Knee.

But several close observers were critical of the theatrics at Wounded Knee. Militants were willing to strike a suitable pose with weapons or words for the benefit of the press.

"Both sides had an interest in getting publicity to keep it going," Gabourie said. "The federal government negotiators were making dramatic comments for publicity. These guys had never had so much exposure before. I think they were looking to be appointed as federal judges."

Publicity Cited

Now federal officials have closed Wounded Knee to the press and other outsiders, in opposition to the wishes of occupying militants. The federal move was made in part on the conclusion that publicity was increasing the Indian's desire to stay at Wounded Knee and impeding serious negotiations. In recent weeks, the federal government has dominated press reports about events here.

Richard Wilson, the Oglala Sioux tribal chairman opposed by the AIM occupiers, has complained that he was never able to attract media attention to Sioux needs by peaceful channels.

Writing recently in The Times, Deloria stated an

argument that was echoed in varying forms by Indians around the country. "Wounded Knee 1973 shows one thing very clearly: American Indians are prohibited from having a modern identity. We must dress in buckskins when we protest. . . the system, public and private, listens only to the men in buckskins because they're real Indians."

It angers many Indian leaders that they are expected to "don buckskin and feathers and carry guns to attract the eye of the television camera to Indian problems. But those who refuse to carry guns realize the importance of those who do."

"A year ago, I could have talked my head off and not gotten any attention," said LaDonna Harris, president of the Americans for Indian Opportunity. "Now it's different. The effect of Wounded Knee has been positive."

Many Indians thought Wounded Knee would encourage more militant confrontations by Indians in other parts of the country. "It's going to be a long, hot summer," a New Mexico Indian predicted.

Strongest Reaction

The strongest reactions to the Wounded Knee takeover, naturally, were found on the Pine Ridge reservation itself.

Most persons interviewed did not want to be quoted by name; they said they were afraid to be mentioned in an article.

"I've never felt we needed a gun before," said one Indian woman who is sympathetic to AIM, "but tomorrow I'm going to find a place to buy one. I just don't know what's going to happen around here."

"I don't feel safe; AIM is all over," said Judi Cornelius, an Oglala critical of AIM.

But for most of the whites who live in South Dakota, and in Nebraska near the Pine Ridge reservation, the federal government has not turned tough enough. White hostility in these areas is growing and is in sharp contrast to the white sympathy for the Indians that exists in many parts of the country.

"A lot of white citizens in South Dakota are just fed up with Wounded Knee," Abourezk said.

Hundreds of whites in adjacent areas have held meetings to discuss the need for self-protection in the wake of the takeover. Inside Wounded Knee, Indians have warned of dangers from "white vigilantes."

Finally, there is concern in Pine Ridge over whether the reservation and its politically torn council can continue to function.

"Wounded Knee may have destroyed tribal government here; I don't know if we can ever get a quorum in council again," a Bureau of Indian Affairs official lamented.

"Wounded Knee may either be a great benefit to the Indian or it may set back 35 years of effort, bumbling effort admittedly, by the federal government to set up tribal government," another government employee said. "I think that tribal government may have gone right down the tube here."

But many Sioux critical of AIM at Wounded Knee say that something worthwhile may emerge.

One Oglala who opposes AIM, Leo Wilcox, died a few weeks ago on a deserted road after his car caught fire.

The coroner ruled that it was accidental death by asphyxiation. Many of his friends said he was murdered by his enemies with an incendiary device.

In an interview before his death, Wilcox was asked if there would be any benefit from Wounded Knee.

Wilcox replied, in words slow and impressive.

"There is a Sioux teaching: Remember the great storm. The storm brings destruction and death. It also brings the rain to grow the grass for new life. There is good in everything."

The reservation has been split into deeply opinionated camps.

"There are deep hatreds now; families are divided," a local minister said. "People are scared to talk to each other."

Antipathy High

"It'll take at least 10 years for this to die down; people keep their grudges here," said another resident.

Antipathy to AIM is high among ranchers of mixed blood and among Indians who live in the reservation "capital" of Pine Ridge and who support tribal leader Wilson. Wilson has threatened on several occasions to clear the AIM "clowns" out of Wounded Knee with armed force if necessary.

Russell Means, one of the AIM leaders, has announced that he is planning to run against Wilson for head of the tribal council next year. "If Means comes back here to do that, he'll have to come back armed and with bodyguards. Even then he'll never live long enough to be elected," said one Pine Ridge observer who is not a member of either faction.

(Means is now in custody of federal authorities on a criminal indictment growing out of the takeover.)

Wounded Knee marked a turning point toward greater toughness by the federal government in dealing with Indian militants. While Indians occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington late last year were not indicted, the government quickly obtained indictments of many of the Indians at Wounded Knee. Justice Department officials said amnesty had not been considered.



HELD—Russell Means, a leader of AIM, is in custody as a result of Wounded Knee events.

AP Wirephoto



LEADER — Richard Wilson, tribal chairman, said he couldn't attract media's attention by peaceful means.

(AP photo)



CRITIC — Vine Deloria, Sioux lawyer and author, hit at turmoil caused by takeover.

(Times photo)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S., MILITANT INDIANS AGREE TO LAY DOWN ARMS

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Government and American Indian Movement (AIM) negotiators announced Sunday an agreement to end the 69-day-old armed occupation of Wounded Knee has been signed and both sides plan to mutually lay down their arms Wednesday.

The agreement spells out details for mutual disarmament at Wounded Knee and the surrounding federal positions. U.S. marshals and FBI agents equipped with armored personnel carriers have encircled the village since the confrontation began.

Richard Hellstern, ranking justice Department official here, said the 65-hour waiting period from Sunday until Wednesday was to allow for the burial of Lawrence Lamont and give AIM's lawyers time to raise bail money for leaders who will be arrested when they leave the village.

The AIM supporters also gave a letter confirming that a White House representative will meet with them on the reservation the third week of May to discuss grievances. That meeting is contingent on disarmament.

An April 5 agreement to end the occupation of Wounded Knee, site of the last battle between the U.S. cavalry and Sioux Indians in 1890, fell through over how disarmament would proceed. The new agreement embodies the earlier pact but spelled out disarming procedures in detail.

Lamont, one of two occupiers killed during gun battles between Wounded Knee occupiers and federal officers, was buried Sunday in the same cemetery where the mass grave of victims of the 1890 massacre of Wounded Knee is located.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Indian Militants Agree to Quit Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. —An agreement for disarmament and an end to the 68-day occupation of historic Wounded Knee by militant Indians was announced Sunday.

The agreement provides for discussions with representatives of the White House, who will come to the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Dep. Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard Hellstern and American Indian Movement attorney Ramon Roubideaux announced the agreement and said it was to be effective Wednesday.

At that time the government will remove all armed personnel carriers and the occupiers of Wounded Knee are to lay down their weapons.

Personnel of the Community Relations Service, the Justice Department will divide Wounded Knee occupants into three groups. Those against whom arrest warrants are outstanding will be taken to nearby Rapid City for

legal proceedings, permanent residents will be allowed to return to their homes and all other persons will arrange for transportation from the reservation.

The agreement was signed by 11 Oglala Sioux tribal elders and by Hellstern, Interior Department Solicitor Kent Frizzell and Wayne Colburn, director of U.S. Marshal Service.

Roubideaux said Dennis Banks and Carter Camp, AIM leaders at Wounded Knee since the start of the occupation Feb. 27, did not sign the agreement. However, Banks said he would "submit to the arms laydown."

Frizzell said the disarmament would clear the way for a meeting between White House representatives and Sioux elders on the Pine Ridge Reservation "to discuss and explore the 1868 treaty."

The 1868 treaty, which gave all land west of the Missouri River to the Oglala Sioux, has been stressed by Indians protesting against conditions on the reservation.

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Jury Frees Man in Death Of Indian

RAPID CITY, S.D. (UPI) — A Custer, S.D., man charged in the stabbing death of an Indian which triggered American Indian Movement led protests in the Black Hills area was found innocent of manslaughter.

A Custer County Circuit Court jury of eight women and four men took 1½ hours of deliberation before returning the verdict for Darld Schmitz, 30, who had contended during the three-day trial he stabbed Wesley Bad Heart Bull in self-defense.

Schmitz, a white, testified that he had approached Bad Heart Bull, 27, outside a Buffalo Gap tavern as Bad Heart Bull was beating another man with a chain. When he attempted to stop the Indian, Schmitz said Bad Heart Bull turned the chain on him.

The Jan. 20 incident triggered AIM led protests in Custer and Rapid City with at least 30 arrests reported.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Dig In At Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — The Indians occupying Wounded Knee reinforced their defenses Wednesday while the federal government moved to address its case against their jailed leader, Russell Means.

A pool reporter who flew over the hamlet on the Pine Ridge reservation in a helicopter said militants were digging around their bunkers and fortifying hideouts with timbers.

Federal negotiators maintained a news blackout about any talks with the militants who seized the village by armed force 64 days ago. Leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), which directed the takeover on Feb. 27, read reports that government forces may move in force to end the occupation Friday.

A federal grand jury in Phoenix, Ariz., indicted Means, and four other men affiliated with AIM on charges of conspiring to illegally transport arms to Wounded Knee across state lines with intent to incite a riot.

The indictment, signed in Washington by former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, charged five with conspiring to transport firearms from Phoenix to Wounded Knee knowing they "would be used unlawfully in furtherance of a civil disorder."

It also accused them of conspiring to travel from Phoenix to Wounded Knee with intent to aid and abet "a person or persons in inciting and participating in and carrying on a riot."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Means, a native of the Pine Ridge Reservation, is in jail in Sioux Falls, S.D., where a federal grand jury last month returned several indictments against him in connection with the seizure of Wounded Knee.

With the news blackout in force since Tuesday, government spokesmen would not confirm whether talks aimed at ending the occupation have been renewed. There were indications, however, that they have been.

The talks were reported held up earlier this week by disputes over plans for the burial of two militants who died in gun battles with federal forces surrounding Wounded Knee.

An AIM spokesman said Frank Clearwater, 47, Cherokee, N.C., was buried Wednesday on the farm of Henry Crow Dog on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, east of here.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Six cars carrying Oglala Sioux sympathizers of the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., and relatives of Frank Clearwater were permitted to enter the Pine Ridge Reservation to attend his wake. Clearwater was the first of two persons killed since the village was taken over Feb. 27 by followers of the American Indian Movement. In Los Angeles, AIM supporters charged that eight shallow graves had been found on the perimeter of Wounded Knee and they might contain the bodies of eight of their missing colleagues.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/1/73
Edition: Tuesday final
Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title:

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fire at Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—A fire broke out in the trading post in Wounded Knee last night and was burning out of control, the FBI command post in Pine Ridge said.

The trading post, a one-story building about a half-block long, adjoined Wounded Knee museum, which has served as headquarters for the American Indian Movement supporters who have occupied the hamlet since Feb. 27.

The museum, a log cabin, contained the AIM radio equipment and weapons stockpile.

The hamlet was virtually without any means to stop the fire. Its electric power supply has been cut off for weeks and fire engines from Pine Ridge have been prohibited from entering the hamlet since the first night of the occupation when engines were fired upon when they headed for the village to put out some small fires.

The trading post and museum both are owned by Olive Gildersleeve, who was one of the 11 hostages held for first two days of the occupation. Gildersleeve and his wife left the hamlet shortly after they were released by the AIM supporters and have said they will never return.

Officials at the FBI command post said they did not know what caused the blaze.

The fire broke out only hours after the chief federal negotiator in the two-month-old confrontation said he anticipated a new round of negotiations Monday with AIM militants occupying the hamlet.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/30/73
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b7c

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fire Destroys Post at Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—Fire destroyed the trading post and burned several smaller buildings in Wounded Knee Sunday night, the FBI command post here said.

The trading post, a one-story structure about a half-block long, adjoins the Wounded Knee museum, which has served as headquarters for the American Indian Movement supporters who have occupied the hamlet since Feb. 27.

The museum, a log cabin, had contained the AIM radio equipment and weapons stockpile. The museum did not burn.

The hamlet was virtually without means to stop the fire. Its electric power has been cut off for weeks and fire engines from Pine Ridge have been prohibited from entering Wounded Knee since the first night of the occupation, when engines were fired on as they headed for the village to put out some small fires.

The trading post and museum are owned by Olive Gildersleeve, who was one of 11 hostages held in the first two days of the occupation. Gildersleeve and his wife left the hamlet shortly after they were re-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/30/73
Edition: Monday final
Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title: Wounded Knee

Character:

or

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SEARCHED INDEXED
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APR 30 1973
FBI — LOS ANGELES

leased by the AIM supporters and have said they will never return. ~~not obtained in the immediate days ahead, the~~

Officials at the FBI command post said they did not know what caused the blaze, which broke out about 8 p.m. ~~government will be left no other choice than to take the position that the occupiers are not really interested in peaceful resolve and we will be required to take a look at other choices."~~

The fire broke out only hours after the chief federal negotiator in the two-month-old confrontation with Oglala Sioux tribal said he expected a new round of negotiations to day with AIM militants occupying the hamlet. ~~Frizzell met Sunday with Oglala Sioux tribal newelders at the home of Frank Fools Crow near Kyle. The discussion touched on plans for the~~

Kent Frizzell, solicitor for the Interior Department, arranged the new round of talks with AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Leonard Crow Dog in an atmosphere of growing tension. ~~new negotiating sessions, a government spokesman said, and it led to postponement of a Sunday session to have been held by Frizzell and the AIM leaders.~~

It was speculated by parties on each sides that the talks would be a last-ditch effort to head off an armed showdown between the militants and federal forces surrounding the village. ~~Tensions mounted on the reservation Sunday because of AIM's insistence that the body of Frank Clearwater, a militant fatally wounded in an exchange of gunfire between the Wounded Knee occupiers and federal forces, be buried at Wounded Knee.~~

Frizzell said, "Time is running out. There is a question as to how long the government will exercise patience and restraint."

"My opinion is that if a negotiated settlement is

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WILITANT INDIANS REFUSE TALKS, MOURN COMRADE

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) —
dians in Wounded Knee
fused to talk to government
gotiators Thursday because
the death of a comrade:
e government and the courts
owed some get-tough tactics
their own.

The Indian militants who
ve held Wounded Knee for 59
ys said they would not meet
th federal negotiators until
nday because they are
urning one of their band who
d Wednesday of wounds
fered in a fire fight April 17.
was the first to die in the
med confrontation between
government and the In-
ns.

Despite the Indians' claim
t they were breaking off
otiations, it was noted there
e been no formal negotia-
ns on the Pine Ridge Indian
servation since April 5.

another arm of the govern-
nt — the federal court —
eatened to put the sometime
ler of the Wounded Knee
ians in jail.

so, the government an-
nced that 68 persons, some
weapons and 800 rounds of
munition, had been arrested
nesday night and Thursday
he reservation.

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

A-114 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/27/73
Edition: Friday latest
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The federal government agreed to let some Oglala Sioux opposed to the occupation of Wounded Knee join forces for limited duty with the U.S. marshals and FBI agents encircling the settlement. Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general and chief spokesman for the government forces, said an agreement had been reached with tribal officials on the Pine Ridge, S.D., reservation. The Oglala government, under the leadership of tribal Chairman Dick Wilson, has expressed anger and bitterness against the government's refusal to move in force against the militant Indians who seized Wounded Knee 60 days ago.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/27/73
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Editor: William F. Thomas
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b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian Dies of Head Wound

RAPID CITY, S.D. (AP) — An Indian wounded last week in an exchange of gunfire with federal officers at Wounded Knee died today. It was the first death since militant Indians took over the reservation village 58 days ago in a protest that has been marked by sporadic gunfire.

Frank Clearwater, 47, died today in a Rapid City hospital of a head wound suffered last Tuesday during what federal officials called the heaviest gunfire exchange during the occupation.

Clearwater's widow, Morningstar, 37, told authorities in Rapid City she wants her husband's body buried at Wounded Knee.

Mrs. Clearwater, who said he is three months pregnant, was with her husband in the Pine Ridge Reservation village when he was wounded. Clearwater was evacuated by government helicopter to Rapid City where he underwent brain surgery a few hours after the incident.

Mrs. Clearwater had earlier said her husband was lying on his back in a small church in the village when shots fired from a federal bunker went through the walls and struck him in the head.

Clearwater was one of four Indians reported wounded during the 90-minute exchange of gunfire last week. Indian leaders said the other three suffered wounds in the arms, hands and feet and did not require evacuation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Wednesday 8 Star
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Editor: Donald Goodenow
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian Hurt in Shootout at Wounded Knee Dies

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. — An Indian shot last week in a gunfire exchange between federal officers and Wounded Knee insurgents died Wednesday.

A few hours later, about 100 American Indian Movement sympathizers en route to the besieged village were turned back by federal officers on state land.

Frank Clearwater, 47, died in a Rapid City hospital of a head wound suffered April 17 during an extensive gunfire exchange between federal police and village insurgents. He had been evacuated by a government helicopter from the hamlet of Rapid City a few hours after he was wounded, and underwent brain surgery.

Late Wednesday morning a force of about 50 armed Bureau of Indian Affairs police, marshals,

FBI agents and border patrolmen intercepted a contingent of about 70 persons who were walking from the Rosebud Indian Reservation to Wounded Knee.

The group had covered about half of the 60-mile route since Sunday. They were met by the federal officers 10 miles east of Martin, a community about 40 miles from Wounded Knee and 15 miles east of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The police blocked U.S. 18, the marchers' route to the besieged village.

Vernon Bellecourt, a long-time AIM official and one of the leaders of the march, told the group not to try to break through the blockade. "These people are peaceful and we don't want to risk getting any of them hurt, so we're turning around," Bellecourt, a Minnesota Chippewa, told newsmen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/26/73
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Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GUNFIGHT VICTIM KNOWN AS WHITE

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — A "second Battle of Wounded Knee" claimed its first life Wednesday. A member of the militant group occupying the reservation village who has been branded as an non-Indian and "imposter" died at a hospital from head wounds received in a gunbattle last week.

St. John's Hospital in Rapid City identified the man as Frank Clearwater, 47, an Apache Indian from Cherokee, N.C. He never regained consciousness after being shot April 17 when Indians occupying Wounded Knee and U.S. marshals surrounding it exchanged thousands of rounds of gunfire.

But there was confusion as to the man's identity. Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant at-

torney general and the government's chief negotiator at Pine Ridge, said a Justice Department investigation showed from fingerprints that the man has "always represented himself as Frank Clear, a white man" and that he had "a long rap sheet" (arrest record). Hellstern said he did not know if Clear had any convictions on his record.

At Cherokee, N.C., Chief John A. Crowe of the eastern band of Cherokee issued a statement that his records do not list any Frank Clearwater and "as far as we're concerned he's an imposter." He said there were no Apaches at Cherokee.

The hospital said the man's widow, identified as Morning Star Clearwater, 37, a Cherokee from Cherokee, N.C., requested that he be buried at Wounded Knee.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee Roadblock**Third Force' Indians Jailed**

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) —

A federal official said today eight members of a "third force" Indian roadblock outside the government's perimeter around Wounded Knee were arrested Monday night for assaulting federal officers.

Richard Hellstern, a deputy assistant attorney general and chief negotiator, said the arrests came after the Indians barred the passage of Community Relations Service (CRS) workers of the Justice Department through the roadblocks.

"The roadblocks no longer exist," Hellstern said. "They are interfering with federal access, suddenly backing off their commitment to allow CRS people to pass through—a problem we thought had been straightened out."

He said Wayne Colburn, director of the U.S. marshal's service, and two of his men went to the roadblock to discuss a halting of CRS workers.

He said there were "no stickups or firing," but the discussion became "so belligerent and rough that we decided to file assault charges against them."

The eight Indians were taken to Rapid City, S.D., where they will be arraigned, Hellstern said.

Dick Wilson, chairman of the Oglala Sioux, said he has called "all able-bodied Oglala Sioux" to head toward Pine Ridge with their rifles today in order to establish another roadblock at the same site.

Hellstern said Wilson and his supporters would not be allowed to establish another roadblock.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-7 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Tuesday 8 Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Discourage' Trips To Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — The government sought Thursday to discourage sympathizers of militants holed up at Wounded Knee from attempting to break a federal blockade of the occupied hamlet during the Easter weekend.

A warning against travel to the Pine Ridge Reservation was issued by a Justice Department official in Washington while an uneasy truce was observed by armed opposing forces on the perimeter of the village. He said arrests would be made.

Interior Department spokesman Charles Cadieux said there has been no new outbreak of firing between the militants who have held Wounded Knee for more than seven weeks and the U.S. marshals encircling the historic settlement.

Neither had there been any resumption of negotiations, the spokesman indicated.

At least two persons were wounded Tuesday when "thousands of rounds" of gunfire were exchanged in hot firing that continued for hours.

One man tentatively identified by militant sources as Frank Clearwater and by government negotiator Stanley Pottinger as Frank Stillwater remained unconscious and in "grave condition" in a hospital at Rapid City, S.D., after surgery on a head wound.

One source within the ranks of the American Indian Movement said the victim was a Cherokee from Oklahoma. Some government

sources said he was believed to be a white man.

AIM leader Clyde Bellecourt earlier this week called on sympathizers of the band entrenched at Wounded Knee to make a holiday weekend "pilgrimage" to the village, presumably testing government blockades.

Deputy Attorney General Joseph T. Sneed said FBI agents and U.S. attorneys across the country "are on the alert for any travel to Wounded Knee and have been advised to arrest any persons violating federal laws."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/20/73
Edition: Friday Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: Wounded Knee

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b7c

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

American Indians

I am ashamed to say that I am a member of the Democratic Party when a Democratic congressman, James A. Haley of Florida, addresses Indian spokesmen of the Wounded Knee group in congressional hearings as "goons," "gutter ats" and "hoodlums" (Times, April 10).

Would Haley say that the white Americans who massacred nearly 300 Indian women, children, and men at Wounded Knee in 1890 were Christian spirits operating in the Biblical tradition of "Am I my brother's keeper?" No—they were seekers after the gold in the Black Hills, then the property of the Sioux Nation.

MILDRED ROGERS
Los Angeles

Okay, I'll be an Archie Bunker and say it! The American Indians are wasting time and effort on self-pity, martyrdom and resentment of "minority discrimination." They can get Social Security cards, work, raise and educate families, rent or pay for housing, pay taxes and be eligible to finally live on Social Security benefits. They have for the taking all the benefits and drawbacks of full citizenship. Why is it that they, a conquered people, have made so little effort to acculturate in so many decades?

JUNE F. BLISH
West Covina

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: William F. Thomas
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FBI — LOS ANGELES

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b7c

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Besiegers Patience Runs Out On Indians

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Government negotiator Stanley Pottinger said Wednesday the patience of U.S. marshals surrounding Wounded Knee has "run out" and indicated they will return fire quickly if militants holding the hamlet stage a new "planned assault" by federal officers.

Pottinger said one militant who was wounded in Tuesday's battle remains in "very critical" condition in a hospital. An Indian source said three previously wounded men were in the village, including one man very near death.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), said the victim in the hospital "may not see another sunset" and predicted "there will be many more Wounded Knees, because the white man has no eyes and no ears."

Pottinger, an assistant attorney general and the government's No. 1 bargainer with the militant Indians, and whites tied up in the Pine Ridge reservation village, said the government seven weeks after takeover of Wounded Knee still does not want to take the village settlement by force.

He said that despite an hours-long exchange of gunfire with occupiers Tuesday, federal officials have offered to renew talks with the militants. He added, however, that a "force-taking" of the village has no possibility ever since militant Indians seized it Feb.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/19/73
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b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Heap Big Fools

The Administration, most of the public and a large segment of the press have all figuratively been halped of their common sense by the bunch of outrageously lawless publicity-wise Redmen who sized and still hold Wounded Knee by force of arms after more than six weeks.

When the historic battlefield was first stormed and captured by members of the militant American Indian Movement (AIM), widespread sympathy automatically was created. Our people by and large have a strong sense of guilt at the raw deals offered by the Indians — treatment epitomized by the brutal massacre inflicted on them at the South Dakota site.

Against this carefully-chosen backdrop of the white man's cruelty, with all the colorful trimmings of war paint, teepees, headdresses and war paint, the AIM leaders said they and they took belonged to them under old Sioux treaties and proclaimed themselves "at war" with the United States until the treaty rights are honored.

All this was a natural for both the printed press and television, which give almost excessive and generally sympathetic coverage to the unusual spectacle of Indians again on the arpath. It somehow seemed wryly amusing, especially when the Indians continued their siege in successful defiance of obviously embarrassed and conciliatory authority from Washington on down.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-8 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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Having said that, having admitted that Indians in general have plenty to complain about, it is instructive to take a more objective view of the AIM organization and what it actually has done at Wounded Knee. The group then emerges in a considerably less sympathetic light. It is with this bunch of irresponsible, self-serving radicals that the U.S. government has been negotiating. One of the terms of a shortlived agreement was that any arrests, pending further treaty adjustment talks in Washington, would be delayed from 30 to 60 days.

In the first place AIM is a small group of radicals, tough guys and neer-do-wells whose tactics are abhorred by practically all elected tribal chieftains. Some of their leaders are ex-convicts. With this kind of permissive federal attitude, coupled with what amounts to a possible wrist-slapping penalty only, it is small wonder the AIM is still hanging on for the better terms it has every reason to expect.

It is the same bunch which last fall invaded and ransacked the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington. They not only were permitted to leave unprosecuted, but were given \$60,000 in travel funds. This was on top of an unbelievable \$400,000 or so the group previously had received from the government. In this case the white man is being a heap big fool indeed. If these outlaws are not treated as such, they will only be encouraged to stage more and worse shakedown stunts in the future.

At Wounded Knee, AIM members and their stooges captured and terrorized a helpless town, holding hostages and plundering its trading post. They have driven out the authentic Indian residents of the area, shot a federal marshal and smuggled in more guns to enforce their proclaimed war on the U.S. By their own words they are guilty of insurrection, a high crime which carries a \$10,000 fine and 10 years in jail as punishment.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIX SHOT IN BATTLE AT WOUNDED KNEE

(Indicate page, name of
paper, city and state.)Herald Examiner
Angeles, Calif.

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Author:
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FBI Copter Fired On By Indians

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—Indians at Wounded Knee and federal marshals surrounding them exchanged gunfire today, and a federal spokesman said at least six of the Wounded Knee occupiers were wounded.

Charles Cadieux, the government spokesman, said one of the Wounded Knee casualties suffered a severe head wound. He was taken by helicopter to the hospital in Pine Ridge, 17 miles away, Cadieux said.

None of the marshals or FBI men outside Wounded Knee was wounded, Cadieux said.

It was the first announced violation of a cease-fire which has been in effect for three weeks. However, government sources said there has been unannounced sporadic gunfire almost every night during this period around the historic Pine Ridge Indian Reservation settlement.

Cadieux said the Indians began the fight at 7:02 a.m., firing on an FBI helicopter.

At 7:21 a.m., heavy firing broke out upon government roadblocks 3, 4 and 6 blocking access to the village, Cadieux said.

At 8:20 a.m., government marshals at the roadblocks were given orders to return fire when under direct attack and did so, Cadieux said. A government helicopter landed on the lawn of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building at Pine Ridge, loaded supplies of ammunition, and took off to replenish stocks at the federal bunkers.

The firing came without warning about two hours after three Piper Cherokee aircraft dropped seven parachute loads of supplies into Wounded Knee at dawn, government sources said. The government spokesman said the contents of the drops were unknown.

The new outbreak came after two leaders of the American Indian Movement, who directed occupation of the historic village on Feb. 27, pleaded innocent at Pierre to charges stemming from the takeover. Both said travel restrictions on them could prolong a settlement of the occupation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Militant Indians have rejected the latest government proposal to lay down their arms and end their occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D. Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley Pottinger said he learned the Indians turned down the plan at least until the return of Russell Means, an American Indian movement leader, and Leonard Crow Dog, an Oglala Sioux medicine man. The two have been in Washington, D.C., to discuss ways of ending the occupation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee report**DeSersa: 'We have high hopes
the Oglala will win'****RON RIDENOUR**

A baby was born over the weekend to an Indian in Wounded Knee, capital of the Independent Oglala Nation while a Sun Dance ceremony was underway. The birth was the first in the new nation; while the chest piercing ritual shows one's bravery and willingness to sacrifice.

These signs of life and nationhood are indicative of the strength of the people inside who are not weakening or interested in dropping sovereignty as an issue in negotiations. As this story is filed, negotiations have lasted three straight days and Aaron DeSersa, recently on the team for the Indians, told this reporter by phone from Wounded Knee, "We have high hopes the Oglala people will substantially win on a permanent basis in this struggle."

Some involved believe that recognition of nationhood would be forthcoming by the U.S., anxious to get out of the dilemma posed, but at the expense of long prison terms for many leaders and soldiers. This, it is thought, could cause divisions within the Indian movement; but the Indians are aware of this.

Russell Means is reported to have said recently that he is prepared to spend a lifetime in prison if it means helping acquire a true sovereign nation for the Oglala.

However, others feel that the U.S. may be ready to invade any day. All are agreed that the U.S. will definitely talk on the question of amnesty before allowing nationhood. However, some attorneys involved in the Wounded Knee defense team maintain that any recognition of nationhood will only be on paper.

"Nationhood has existed on paper for centuries but has not been enforced," they say.

Reports from inside indicate that the supply of ammunition is critical, as is food. There are several cases of pneumonia, and many children and pregnant women without any nutritious food. Starches are all that is available on a steady basis.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3 Free Press
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/6-16/73
Edition: Friday
Author: Ron Ridenour
Editor: William F. Thomas
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enforced but he rescinded it late last week.

Monday evening, March 26, U.S. Marshal Lloyd Grimms was shot in the right chest. The bullet supposedly entered his lower left back, according to public information officer Lt. Chaffee of the military hospital (Fitzsimmons) in Denver who spoke to this reporter by telephone. It was never clear if there was a battle that night but reports immediately went out over the media that he'd been shot by the Indians.

No media, however, ever reported that Indians suspected he'd been shot by an M-16 bullet and that only the feds have M-16s. In the phone conversation with Chaffee, he refused to speculate what type of bullet entered Grimms' chest or by whom he was shot.

"He was in intensive care for three days and is paralyzed from the hip down. We don't know if it is a permanent paralysis or if there will be any investigation to determine what type of bullet he was shot by. Yes, it would be necessary for charges to be filed," Chaffee said.

Government Is Trigger Happy

Two nights later, an ION soldier shot a cow (the nation has 30 cows and six horses) and triggered an onslaught of fire from the feds. An estimated 9,000 rounds of fire occurred from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m., almost all of it from the U.S.'s side, according to inside sources. No one was injured.

Another obvious news distortion aided by the national media is the case of the death of Leo Wilcox. He was a Tribal Council member and a supporter of Wilson and the Bureau.

U.S. Refuses to Honor Law

Judge Bogue had issued a federal court order about ten days ago in Rapid City (the nearest city to Wounded Knee in South Dakota) allowing for six carloads of food and medical supplies to get inside the nation each day. However, this order has not been enforced. Instead, Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian police led by Richard Wilson, president of the BIA created Tribal Council, put up barricades other than those manned by the U.S. Marshals and stopped all incoming traffic: food, doctors, supporters, lawyers and clergy.

Rev. John Adams, the liaison person from the National Council of Churches (NCC), who worked with the Indians and the U.S. Government, was kicked out last week. He was the last NCC person allowed there. Angela Davis was also not allowed to come in by the BIA and not as reported by some media by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

Instead of the U.S. stopping these illegal actions by the BIA, it has given them two APCs (armored personnel carriers or small tanks with .60 caliber machine guns). And Judge Bogue not only didn't insist that his order be of Indian Affairs. He was found burned to death about 30 miles from Wounded Knee.

Wilson immediately accused AIM of being responsible for his death. This was publicized widely. Days later a coroner's report said he was burned because of malfunctioning of the car, which was not tampered with, and that he was so drunk he couldn't get out of the vehicle. There is no alcohol or dope allowed in the new nation, and no one is permitted to represent ION or AIM if they drink. Wilson's police, however, are highly paid and are often seen intoxicated.

Internal Dispute?

Another "big lie", as ION members call them, is the "issue" of the internal dispute also widely reported.

"Kent Frisell (one of the U.S. negotiators) began to lie about a so-called power struggle inside and that Means and (Dennis) Banks were kicked out," said a Vietnam veteran and representative to the press.

"Banks and Means did leave for one evening to confer with people outside and to rest but came back the next day and have remained in the leadership since. True, a democratic election decided to have Pedro Bissonette as chairman but the other leaders are supportive of that."

Bissonette is an Oglala Sioux and one of the leaders of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization (OSCRC) which originally invited AIM in to help occupy the small town. Means, Banks, Clyde Bellecourt and Carter Camp, along with Bissonette, have been in the leadership of the nation since the beginning. While there were some tensions and differences, as

always occurs when so many people are involved in dramatic actions, there have been no contradictory factions or splits as have been so diligently asserted by the U.S. government and the press.

The five men now comprise what is called the Wounded Knee Tribal Council. Aaron DeSersa is one of those Oglala political leaders whose tasks are outside work. Many people have confused military and political work and refuse to recognize that AIM leaders are primarily military and that Oglala chiefs and civil rights leaders comprise the political leadership. The two work hand in hand but are also separate.

One informant told the *Free Press*, "Military struggle is always clearer to many, especially soldiers, than political struggles. Some anxiety exists inside, especially when the bullets stop and the negotiations are long and uncertain. But people on the outside must understand that this is a real war with no stalemates or sell-outs."

DeSersa Confirms Unity of Indians

In an interview with DeSersa, who is the Oglala editor of the only newspaper for the 13,000 Oglala Sioux whose house was fire-bombed by Wilson's "goon squad," he stated to the *Free Press* that "All of us working on Wounded Knee have common unity around Oglala nationhood."

He places emphasis on the long history of Oglala sovereignty. Some non-Oglala AIM people in the past tended to emphasize the newness of the ION. It was understandable since 14 of the 18 traditional Oglala chiefs so declared it and asked AIM to be its army. Two of these chiefs are now ambassadors to the United Nations.

AIM also sees its occupation as an action which will expose the historic oppression of Indians by the U.S. government. "The true outrage," they say, "is the government's value of property over human beings."

DeSersa was the national communicator for AIM and is a member of The Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization. His wife, Esther Black Elk, is the granddaughter of Black Elk. (The author of *Black Elk Speaks*, John G. Niebart, got Black Elk to sell all rights to the book for \$100). She is also the treasurer of Crazy Horse Power, which has been recently formed to support ION from the outside. It is housed in Rapid City. All donors are now asked to send money to this organization so it can be used for Wounded Knee immediately.

Write to: Crazy Horse Power, c/o United National Bank of Rapid City, 14 St. Joe St., Rapid City, South Dakota.

Defense Fund Problems

The money that was going to the Wounded Knee Defense Fund in Denver is reportedly not able to get to Wounded Knee now and while that money may be used for legal defense of ensuing cases, money is desperately needed now for survival.

The Crazy Horse collective outlined the immediate needs: \$260 a day for food and transportation costs to get inside through the Crazy Horse Trail. This money is necessary to care for those who have dysentery, dietary deficiencies and pneumonia especially; \$50 a day for food for the cattle and horses; and an unspecified amount to set up offices on the outside. A copy machine, rent, phone, paper and training expenses are needed.

DeSersa stressed that while the initial taking of Wounded Knee is important and its continued occupation necessary, it is national support which will allow them to win.

Marlon Brando

"We did have contact with Marlon Brando. We believe that his action before the Academy Awards viewers was tremendous. He didn't do it for publicity. He did it in the Indian way," DeSersa said, thereby deflating media charges that the Indians were hostile to Brando.

DeSersa also indicated that Brando will take more actions in the future in conjunction with the Oglala people.

The older quiet-spoken leader also said that in their negotiations with the U.S. government, they are expecting to win not only personality changes within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but substantive structural changes.

"The U.S. can't afford bloodshed. They'll have to meet us at least half way," He did say, however, that the U.S. is not a "free democracy" and "is no better than Cuba or Russia. They are repressing our people and we have no rights." Not all Indian leaders view world politics in this vein, but they are all united on sovereignty, a basic revolutionary stance, for the Oglala and all Indians.

The National Media Distorts for the U.S.

The national media and the underground were kicked out of Wounded Knee on March 28. One underground media person remains and continues to feed this reporter and others information.

One may conclude that the media is no longer covering the story there because it has no crews inside but that is not the case. Even when film crews were inside, it was the newspeople sitting around BIA headquarters in Pine Ridge, 17 miles away, who wrote and filed the stories with their media.

There has been not only a virtual blackout of news but a tremendous, even somewhat unusual, distortion of news by the media. It infrequently even asks ION representatives its side of any given issue and simply passes on government press releases to the public in an uncritical fashion.

But it is not for nothing that men like the President and Board of Directors of media like CBS sit on the Council of Foreign Relations and confer regularly with the President of the U.S. over matters of concern to profits and governmental policy.

Most of the Establishment reporters I met while covering the story inside two weeks ago were basically honest, although terribly cynical, people. They do not purposefully lie. They may not be diligent enough to get both sides of the story, but when they were sitting in the middle of the compound and watching government bullets sing by them, they were capable of saying that the U.S. was shooting first and using incredible fire power. But I believe that their publications and TV stations were not so willing to report the news. Such was the case with the Wilcox issue, with the "internal power struggle," and so on. To believe the media, there would be no nation left to defend since all the leaders were at each others throats and the soldiers of the independent nation were rapidly evaporating.

These are the kinds of stories which help the U.S. government, or any repressive government, stop support from mounting for a just cause. In this case, for Indians who continue to suffer in thousands of ways from undisputed genocide by the U.S.

Support Grows Slowly

The Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee has developed into a group of a few attorneys who support Indian attorneys. They are requesting that people force the U.S. to allow medicine and food to get inside, urging that petitions and letters be sent to Richard Nixon and money to the Indians.

Meanwhile, homophiles and lesbians in the L.A. area have formed a group called Gay Solidarity with the Independent Oglala Nation. They state: "We, the undersigned members of the Gay Community, an oppressed people seeking our liberation, do hereby affirm and declare our solidarity with and support of the American Indian Movement and the Independent Oglala Nation (Wounded Knee, South Dakota) at this time of their liberation struggle. The struggle of your people for freedom and self-determination is also the struggle of our people, and we stand united with you at this time. For the Life, Power, Peace, Joy and Freedom of all the people!"

Signatories of the statement to date include: Barbara McLéan (Lesbian Tide), Cindy Tyler, Jeanne Cordova (Lesbian Tide), Bob Ennis (Metropolitan Community Church), Rev. Troy D. Perry (Metropolitan Community Church), William R. Paines (Crisis Intervention Center), and Winston Leyland (Editor, Gay Sunshine).

Also, Bishop Mikhail Itkin
(Evangelical Catholic Communion),
Pichulina-Hampi, George Suther, Jim
Kerner (President, ONE, Inc.), F. John
Prowett (Gay Community Services
Center), Mike Parham, Billy Russo
(Gay Community Services Center),
Rev. Richard Nash (Unitarian-
Universalist Church and Gay Com-
munity Services Center), and Rev.
Richard Thaddeus Kihlstedt
(Evangelical Catholic Communion).

Also, Rev. Kenneth Paul
(Evangelical Catholic Communion),
Rev. Lee, Jr. Carlton (Metropolitan
Community Church), Ms. Edith Perry
(Metropolitan Community Church),
Milton Bruce Love, Ellen Laughlin,
Betty Taylor (Gay Community Ser-
vices Center), and Maryalice Dorsey
(Gay Community Services Center).

Also, Walt Blumoff (Gay Communis-
ty Services Center), Joseph Scoppa
(Gay Community Services Center).
(Organizations listed for identification
purposes only.) Additional
statements of support should be sent
to the following address:

Ad-Hoc Committee for Gay
Solidarity with the Independent
Oglala Nation, c/o Rev. Mikhail Itkin,
C.L.C., Evangelical Catholic Commu-
nion, 1322 North Van Ness Avenue,
Los Angeles, California 90028.

Some supplies are getting in so
people are urged to continue to send
money and supplies. In Sioux
language, the word Hokahey means
"Hurry, Brave." JON tells Free Press
readers to Hokahey. Food drops for
Wounded Knee:

Los Angeles Free Press, 6013
Hollywood Blvd. 466-5431.

Ash Grove, 8162 Melrose Ave.
Hollywood. 653-2070.

Rakestraw Center, 5139 S. Main,
232-5115.

Avalon/Carver Center, 3517 S.
Avalon, 232-8113.

La Casa in San Gabriel.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians in Capital for Talks With Nixon Aide

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indian leader Russell Means arrived in Washington Friday for weekend meetings with White House representatives and warned that the conflict at Wounded Knee, S.D., did not necessarily end with the signing of a peace treaty.

"The conflict at Wounded Knee is not over and will not be over until the federal government shows it is sincere," Means said on his arrival with two other Indians and his lawyer.

Under provisions of a peace agreement that ended a 37-day siege of Wounded Knee, the Indians who held the village in South Dakota are to lay down their arms today.

Means said, however, that no arms would be surrendered at Wounded Knee until "they (federal officials) prove to us that they are negotiating in good faith."

A Justice Department spokesman said he was aware there may be five,

six, eight or at most 10 die-hards who do not accept the agreement and will not surrender today.

He would not comment when asked what action the government would take if any Indians refuse to surrender.

Means, free under \$25,000 bond after being charged Thursday for his role in the takeover, is to meet today with Leonard Garment, special consultant to President Nixon for minority affairs.

They are to discuss a proposed presidential commission to examine U.S.-Indian treaties. The treaty commission was one of six points in the agreement signed Thursday in Wounded Knee by Means, other members of the militant American Indian Movement and Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell.

The agreement also calls for Indian militants to leave the village and submit to arrest after receiving word that the Washington meeting was under way.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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NEGOTIATIONS—Indians arrive at Dulles International Airport for meetings in Washington. From left are Chief Torrenzo Bad Cobb, attorney John Terronez and Russell Means, leader of movement.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Keep Weapons as Talks Are Stalled

BY BRYCE NELSON

FINE RIDGE, S.D.—The Indians occupying Wounded Knee appeared once again Sunday to have hardened their position, refusing to lay down their arms until progress was made in Washington talks with a White House aide.

Earlier Sunday, after a meeting near Wounded Knee between Indian negotiators and two U.S. assistant attorneys general, the government officials assumed they had reached substantial agreement on how the Indians could lay down their weapons.

But when Indian negotiators brought back the government proposal to Wounded Knee, American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks spearheaded a campaign to get the Indians to refuse to surrender their weapons before progress had been reached in the Washington talks.

Talks Postponed
The Washington talks between AIM leader Russell Means and White House aide Leonard Garment were postponed over what the government said was noncompliance with an oral agreement made with the Indians. The government concluded Means had promised to order his followers to disarm themselves once negotiations between the government and Means had begun in Washington.

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I-21 Los Angeles Times
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Means said no such understanding had been made and that it was the government that "broke the spirit" of the agreement by refusing to allow food and medical teams to enter Wounded Knee.

At Sunday's meeting in Wounded Knee, Banks won over most of the Indians to his position; according to CBS correspondent Jeff Williams, who walked into the blockaded village during a snowstorm Friday and left Sunday.

Indians Bang Drums

"We go along with you," AIM negotiator Carter Camp told Banks, according to Williams and two other CBS reporters, as Indians banged drums and clapped their hands in approval.

In an interview, Banks told Williams that "we're not going to lay down our arms" and that "we've totally rejected the agreement that has been signed now because the government has violated every paragraph of the agreement."

"Banks implies he'll never come out," Williams said.

Banks was the only AIM leader who did not sign a peace agreement Thursday between the Indians and the government.

AIM attorney Ramon Roubideaux said the government was "pushing too hard" in insisting that the Indians begin surrendering their arms at the start of the Washington meetings.

40-Day Takeover

"As long as the government plans to keep pushing, this thing could go on forever," he said. It has been 40 days since the Indians took over Wounded Knee to dramatize their grievances.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell said he was not considering the use of force to oust the Indians. Saturday he said that White House aides would not meet with the Indian negotiators "while guns are pointed at federal officers in Wounded Knee."

By late Sunday afternoon Frizzell said he had not received a response from Camp, with whom he had negotiated in the morning session on the Indians' disarming.

In Washington, Means said that Garment's failure to meet with him Sunday was "a personal insult and a slap in the face to the dignity of the Indian people."

The meeting between Garment and Means was designed to set up later meetings to examine the establishment of a presidential treaty commission to study the 1868 treaty with the Sioux.

There are about 200 Indians left in Wounded Knee, including about 150 persons who are not residents of the village, correspondent Williams said. He said that food supplies were low and that much of the menu consisted of rice, beans and macaroni.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians, U.S. Sign Pact to End Siege at Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (AP)—A six-point agreement between the government and militant Indians was signed Thursday to end the 37-day takeover of Wounded Knee; federal officials said.

According to the agreement:

—Russell Means, leader of the occupying Indians, will go to Washington Saturday to meet with White House representatives.

—Once that meeting starts, the militants will leave Wounded Knee, submit to arrest and be taken to Rapid City for arraignment.

—There will be a federal investigation of Indian affairs throughout the Pine Ridge reservation and an audit of tribal funds.

—The Department of Justice will consider and, where appropriate, bring civil suits to protect the legal rights of Oglala Sioux Indians against unlawful abuses by tribal government or federal authority.

—A presidential treaty commission will be set up to reexamine the 1868 government treaty with the Sioux Nation.

—Indian leaders and White House representatives will meet next month in Washington to consider Indian affairs.

(United Press International quoted Russell Means as saying the militants could not lay down their arms unless he telephones them from Washington Saturday and tells them he is satisfied with his talks there.)

The government agreed not to make recommendations on the amount of bond or terms for the Indians' release by the courts. The government said there were no provisions for amnesty.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
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er the signing. Means was taken into custody, flown by helicopter to Rapid City, S.D., and ordered bound over to U.S. District Court on nine counts when he appeared at a bail bond hearing.

U.S. Magistrate James Wilson released him on \$25,000 bond in third party custody of a Rapid City businessman, Stanford Adelstein.

The agreement serves as the basis for Indians' laying down their arms and the evacuation of all bunkers and roadblocks in and around Wounded Knee. It provides that the disarming will be implemented by government officers with the cooperation of the militant American Indian Movement.

Means called the occupation "a minor preliminary victory. The real victory will be when the traditional chiefs and head men of the Sioux tribes meet with representatives of the White House."

He called the agreement "a small victory in the Indian war with the United States over our treaty rights."

It was not known which Sioux leaders will go to Washington next month, but AIM has consistently opposed the authority of Richard Wilson, Oglala Sioux tribal chairman.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell, who signed the agreement for the government, said, "I don't think any great victory has been won by anyone at Wounded Knee. I think we have all learned something here and now hope we will go on and improve conditions between whites and Indians. I think what we have learned is that all of us have failed in the past to live up to our agreements. We're going to do a better job in the future to see that these agreements are kept."

Frizzell said the truce did not provide for amnesty for anyone connected with the takeover. "All persons for whom warrants are outstanding will be arrested," he said.

The agreement was signed by three AIM leaders: Means, Clyde Bellecourt and Carter Camp; by Pedro Bissonette, vice president of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization, and by Chief Tom Bad Cobb, a traditional Oglala Sioux chief. AIM leader Dennis Banks did not sit at the table nor did he sign the agreement.

The pact was signed in a teepee on a hill overlooking the village. A Sioux religious ceremony and smoking of a peace pipe preceded the signing.

The agreement came after six straight days of talks to end the takeover of the historic site.

More than 250 Indians, led by AIM, moved into the village the night of Feb. 27, ransacked the Wounded Knee Trading Post and took 11 residents hostage. They were later freed.

Means has said Oglala Sioux villagers in Wounded Knee invited the occupation force and that the hamlet was chosen because of its symbolism to the American Indian.

Wounded Knee was the site where, in 1890, a band of Sioux were killed by soldiers of the U.S. 7th Cavalry in the last major incident of the U.S.-Indian wars.

Despite four cease-fire agreements during the siege, gunfire was exchanged almost every night through the first 25 days. During one stretch the government reported that between 500 and 1,000 rounds had been exchanged almost every night.

The last cease-fire was called exactly one month after the takeover. The truce was observed and final negotiations began.

But, before the gunfire was halted, five persons had been wounded, including two federal officers, two Indian guards and an Indian medic. A marshal, Lloyd Grimm, 56, of Omaha, Neb., was most seriously wounded, suffering a gunshot wound in the chest.



PEACE AT LAST—Militant Indian leader Russell Means, left, and Kent Frizzell, assistant U.S. attorney general, sign settlement of the Indians'

grievances at Wounded Knee, S.D. Looking on are Frizzell's assistant, Richard Helstern, left, and Indian leader Dennis Banks, wearing headband.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WOUNDED KNEE PACT SEEN AS IMMINENT

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—The government's No. 1 negotiator, who had said the five-week-old armed confrontation at occupied Wounded Knee might end Wednesday, said Wednesday night one or two minor legal points were holding up a settlement.

"I was hopeful last night and I am more hopeful tonight," Asst. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell said after meeting with leaders of the American Indian Movement for the fifth consecutive day. "We are down to one or two minor legal points."

Frizzell returned by helicopter to Pine Ridge from Wounded Knee, spoke briefly with newsmen, said there would be a formal news conference, and went to a second-floor office in the bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters building. He said Ramon Roudeaux, AIM attorney who sat in on the session, Wounded Knee, remained there for a time

and was "going elsewhere" later in the evening.

Another meeting was scheduled for this morning.

Government officials earlier Wednesday announced the arrest of nine persons who tried to flee across the prairie from Wounded Knee carrying several rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The arrests were made Tuesday night.

The hamlet has been occupied by AIM militants for 36 days. Authorities have Wounded Knee blockaded.

Despite Frizzell's statement that some hitch prevented a final agreement at the Wednesday negotiating session, optimism ran high on the Pine Ridge reservation that a settlement was imminent.

Thomas Evans, a spokesman for the Interior Department, which oversees Indian affairs, said if an agreement was reached, the signing might take place today.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The 'Godfather' on Tape**Brando's Location
Still a Mystery**

Marlon Brando's whereabouts remained a mystery today, despite reports by his former secretary that the Oscar-winning star of "The Godfather" was on his way to Wounded Knee, S.D.

The former associate said the actor's whereabouts were unknown, but added that she had found out that he was headed to the scene of the nearly month-long American Indian Movement protest in South Dakota.

When queried about how she got her information, the secretary replied that "I don't know."

Brando's whereabouts suddenly became important Tuesday night when he turned down the Oscar for Best Actor in 1972 by sending Sacheen Littlefeather, an Indian girl, to tell the audience that he was turning down the award in protest over the treatment of Indians in America.

Meanwhile, callers to Brando's Beverly Hills office yesterday reported hearing a recording on the other end of the line that proclaimed in Brando's husky voice that "It sounds silly to say I'm not here, but that's a fact."

"Please leave your name and the message and speak clearly and speak when the tone sounds."

In Wounded Knee, Sioux tribal chieftain Dick Wilson said he wants to see Brando first if he comes to the reservation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Information about Miss Littlefeather began to be pieced together late yesterday.

In San Francisco, Ed Grijalva, associate director of the Native American Health Center, said Miss Littlefeather is a White Mountain Apache from Arizona who was active with many Indian organizations.

Spokesmen at the San Francisco radio station KERC said Miss Littlefeather worked for their station for approximately six months in 1972 and was concerned with work relating to community groups while she was there.

They said they thought she had done some modeling and film work since leaving.

Meanwhile, the Indian Center here placed her age at 25. The center is a welfare and community organization funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

But Ann Brebner of the Brebner Talent Agency said the mysterious Indian woman's real name was Marie Cruz. She was only part Apache, the talent agent added.

Miss Littlefeather was given her new name after joining the Indian take-over of Alcatraz Island in 1970. She is a member of the Screen Actors Guild and in 1970 was named "Miss Vampire USA" in a promotional contest for the movie, "Dark Shadows."

Miss Littlefeather is an aspiring actress whose latest job was a bit part in the "Laughing Policeman," a 20th Century Fox film being made in San Francisco.

She dropped out of college because of her interest in the "blanket movement" to improve the Indian's social and economic standing in America, according to a friend in Salinas, Calif., where she was born. She finished high school in 1964.



INDIAN GIRL HAS PLAYED TWO ROLES

UPI photos

Sacheen Littlefeather is seen on left after she served as stand in for Marlon Brando at the Academy Awards ceremony and announced his refusal of best actor Oscar because of the 'treatment of Indians in movies.' Miss Littlefeather, however, was the winner at an earlier awards ceremony. The picture on right was taken after she won the title of 'Miss American Vampire' during promotion for a movie in 1971.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian Request For Food Rejected

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (AP) — The federal government Saturday refused militant Indians' requests to allow food into Wounded Knee and to loosen roadblocks around the village.

However, both sides said progress was made during talks aimed at a peaceful settlement of the 33-day armed confrontation.

The Saturday talks were the first in two weeks. Another session was scheduled for 2 p.m. EST Sunday.

"I was very impressed with this meeting," American Indian Movement attorney Ramon Rouhidaux said after the two-hour session in a tepee situated between federal roadblocks and Indian blockades.

"It was the first good, in-depth meeting on the issues since the occupation began," Rouhidaux added.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell, the chief government negotiator, added, "I think good will was shown on both sides. Substantive issues were explored and discussed and I was very encouraged by the atmosphere."

Frizzell said the only concrete result of the meeting was an agreement to continue the ceasefire, in effect since Tuesday.

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I-2 Herald Examiner
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Frizzell said one of the subjects discussed was allowing food into the village.

"I offered to set up a dining tent in the vicinity of the forward federal roadblock so that anyone in Wounded Knee could come to the tent to obtain food," he said.

Anyone coming to the tent would have to submit to a search and would be arrested if there were a warrant for his arrest, Frizzell said. The proposal was rejected by AIM leaders.

"The offer to set up a soup kitchen was rejected because the AIM leaders felt it was degrading and could be dangerous," Roubideaux said.

Frizzell said he could not allow any food except milk and baby food through federal roadblocks. "To my knowledge, the U.S. government has never given food to the enemy to sustain them," he said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AN INDIAN'S REFLECTIONS

Bury Our Hopes at Wounded Knee

VINE DELORIA JR.

The Wounded Knee affair has had aspects of high tragedy and of grotesque comedy—with the mouse roaring at the United States from behind the Buckskin Curtain.

The specter of the original Wounded Knee massacre of 350 Sioux Indians by U.S. soldiers has hovered over the proceedings of the past month, filling the air with a terrible dread.

Perhaps the only relief has been the bizarre parade of characters: Ralph Abernathy, the National Council of Churches, Angela Davis

Vine Deloria Jr., a Standing Rock Sioux, is chairman of the Institute for Development of Indian Law and a former director of the National Congress of American Indians. He is the author of "Custer Died for Your Sins" and "We Talk, You Listen."

and assorted hippies and well-wishers who have made a valiant effort to turn the confrontation into the last rock festival and clan gathering of the New Left.

Though Wounded Knee has been torture for American Indians, more is involved for us than simple enforcement of law and order or fulfillment of guerrilla tactics with elaborate theatrics. Our lives, culture and identity have been twisted and shaped by this event in a manner and to an extent that white Americans will never understand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

VI-1 Los Angeles Times
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We have been haunted by visions of justice and hampered by thoughts of conserving the little we have left of our land, dignity and goodwill. A glance behind the headlines to experience what we have been through will indicate that—if White America is aroused by the crazy insurrection in South Dakota—we have been nearly destroyed emotionally by the incident.

One of the major issues involved has been tribal government. Traditional leaders have opposed the system of tribal government imposed by the government upon the reservations—a half-hearted effort of the New Deal era to correct the wrongs inflicted upon the Indian tribes during the drive to destroy tribal cultures in the 1880s, '90s and first decade of this century.

★
Our tribal governments have all the self-governing powers of student governments in a large high school. Everything they do is subject to the approval of the Washington, D.C. bureaucracy—thousands of miles from the problem.

Still, those governments were our only means of achieving some measure of control over our lives. Many Indians supported the tribal government, feeling that the most important factor in Indian affairs was the preservation of some form of self-government.

Other Indians, equally sincere, say that Richard Wilson, current tribal chairman of the Oglala Sioux in the Wounded Knee area, has a private army with which he harasses his political opponents, that he publicly challenged members of the militant American Indian Movement to come to his reservation and that once the federal marshals leave, this goon squad, as it is called by the people living on the reservation, will promptly beat down any political opposition with every means available.

Can we condone this type of tribal government?

Intertwined with the struggle over tribal government has been the insistence of respected elders of the tribe that the United States live up to its treaty commitments.

That issue—for the Sioux—centers on the famous Red Cloud Treaty of 1868, which was signed at Ft. Laramie at the conclusion of the war for control of the Bozeman Trail. The treaty was amended in 1876 following Custer's defeat and in the amended treaty, the United States made extravagant promises—education, right of self-government, a comfortable house for every Indian who took an allotment and a grant to every Indian achieving his or her majority to start a household.

★
Federal courts have done a veritable St. Vitus dance to keep from enforcing the provisions of this treaty. One court even concluded that the United States, having had the power to steal the land, was not required to abide by the terms of the treaty. Another decided that the United States was not simply a trustee for the Sioux people, it was the trustee for everyone; so it was proper for the United States to take our lands and give them to the other wards under its keeping—the white cattlemen and farmers who now occupy those lands.

At the beginning of the Wounded Knee incident a month ago, Dr. Carl Marcy, staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, went to Wounded Knee to assure the protestors that his committee could hold hearings on the treaty. A number of us visited the committee's office to learn the proper procedures for making a formal request for hearings.

We were informed that Sen. Fulbright was determined to hold the hearings, that he wanted only justice for American Indians and, gosh, he should have thought of it sooner.

But the committee is now quietly sending out form letters saying that it doesn't have jurisdiction over the Indian treaties. This despite a preliminary ruling by the Senate parliamentarian that the committee has jurisdiction over all treaties made by the United States.

So now the National Congress of American Indians, the United Sioux Tribes and other organizations have

requested hearings on treaties only to discover that the promise to hold hearings was simply a device to keep the natives temporarily quiet. It had no more substance than a shadow. It was merely a convenient shifting of the wind.

How do we answer the thousands of Indians who did not support the militants but who do support hearings on Indian treaties?

Many of us have continually worked through the system. The National Congress of American Indians, our own organization, has worked responsibly in Washington for better legislation for 30 years. Its officers offered their assistance in settling the Wounded Knee dispute and worked hard to bring some semblance of order out of the chaos. But now it has lost a federal grant because of behind-the-scenes pressure by federal officials and right-wing Indians who wanted force used against the militants at Wounded Knee.

★

How do we believe in the system any longer? Would it not be better to take up arms and end the farce, finding in death the dignity we are denied in life?

We look back at other recent events—at the Indian capture of Alcatraz and at the late-night talk shows featuring Jane Fonda telling America about Indians.

We begin to emerge as modern people, but the press embraces Chief Red Fox. As we work harder to tell our story to America, Dick Cavett interviews John Neihardt, an aging Nebraska poet, who tells the nation that he knows all about the Sioux. At every step we have been blocked by America's stereotype of what it wants Indians to be.

We all knew that Wounded Knee was coming—but who would listen? We looked for a new policy under President Nixon and, at first, we were greeted with open arms. We were listened to respectfully and sent on our way. Then the White House assistants called up the same white men, self-acknowledged "Indian experts," and had them write the policy papers, had them determine which programs should be supported and which would be downgraded.

When the crisis began, three Indian legal organizations offered their assistance to Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.), chairman of the Indian subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee. We offered to do anything he wanted.

But then Abourezk told an Indian law students meeting—attended by nearly a hundred young Indians eager to assist in solving Indian problems—that he was asking Edgar Kahn, self-appointed Indian advocate, to help him prepare for the hearings.

Most American Indians are peaceful, law-abiding people who suffer in silence rather than cause a disturbance. But what does this nation want us to do?

We seek funding from the churches and are sneered at because we are not militants. We offer our assistance to government and are not even considered. We seek responsible spokesmen and the first movie star that comes along gets prime television time to expound his or her theories on how bad things are with Indians.

We ask people to negotiate the confrontation at Wounded Knee and half of them begin buying ammunition to keep the incident going. The other half refused to speak to us again. They are already on extensive ego trips as historic negotiators.

So how does a modern American Indian respond to such a crisis as Wounded Knee? If you don't grab a gun and rush to South Dakota, your liberal friends and militant Indian relatives chastise you for not making the scene of the greatest dramatization of Indian problems ever seen. If you offer your assistance to the forces of law and order, you are refused.

Friendly whites come in the back door, get the ears of those in power and shut you out. You live in trembling rage and burn your emotional batteries down. As you try to explain how complicated things are, a late night talk show provides an hour and a half of misinformation which simplifies things so much that you gag halfway through the show and search for a late movie.

Wounded Knee 1973 shows one thing very clearly: American Indians are prohibited from having a modern identity. We must dress in buckskin when we protest. But then we are told to work through the system and forget the buckskin. The system, public and private, listens only to the men in buckskin because they're *real* Indians.

Perhaps the only thing we can do is simply express our gratitude to the federal marshals and the FBI men who have had the good sense to withdraw emotionally from this American tragicomedy and refuse to take lives needlessly. They have at least preserved for us a glimmer of a humanity that could be.

Perhaps, another day, their patience and our agony can produce something better.



"So how does a modern American Indian respond to such a crisis as Wounded Knee? If you don't grab a gun and rush to South Dakota, your liberal friends and militant Indian relatives chastise you . . . If you offer your assistance to the forces of law and order, you are refused."

Times drawing by Pete Bantovoja



Mauldin, Chicago Sun-Times

"Let the Great White Father try
THAT on for size."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RIFT AT WOUNDED KNEE IS DENIED BY INDIANS

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — Military has divided militant Indian occupiers of the historic village of Wounded Knee into rival groups which at one point took up arms against each other, a Justice Department official said Wednesday.

An attorney for the American Indian Movement (AIM), members of which led the takeover of Wounded Knee a month ago, denied the reports of dissension.

Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., said confusion had arisen regarding who was in control of the occupying force. Abourezk flew to South Dakota Wednesday for "negotiations" which did not occur and were not likely to begin today because an AIM demand for food and supplies was not being met.

Assistant Attorney General Kent Frizzell said he had received information indicating a violent disagreement broke out between two chief AIM militant leaders and Oglala Sioux inside the occupied village.

Frizzell said warriors loyal to AIM leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks "got the drop" on a dissident Oglala faction headed by Pedro Bissonette in a guns-drawn showdown.

He said Means and Banks, who apparently remained in command, appeared to have precipitated the mutiny upon their return from a venture outside the hamlet made earlier this week.

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The apparent rift was denied by AIM attorney Ramon Roubideaux at a meeting which included Roubideaux, Frizzell, Abourezk and Marvin Franklin, assistant interior secretary for Indian affairs, later Wednesday at Rapid City, S.D.

News men were invited to view a videotape, showing Means and Banks standing together, with Banks reporting the pair had returned to Wounded Knee and resumed control.

Bissonette then appeared in the film, where he outlined conditions necessary for the resumption of talks between the militants and the government. A number of newsmen who saw the film clip described Bissonette's behavior in it as "strange," and intimated that he could have been speaking under duress.

Following the Rapid City meeting, Abourezk said negotiations had not occurred "because the people that we had been told were representatives of people inside Wounded Knee in fact apparently were not representatives of people inside Wounded Knee."

Abourezk said, "Things are much more difficult than I had imagined before I came out from Washington."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BLEAK PICTURE

U.S.-Indian Talks Yield No Results

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (AP) — Negotiations that looked hopeful for ending the siege at Wounded Knee apparently fell flat Wednesday amid a government report of a power struggle among the occupying Indians and an Indian attorney's denial of that report.

Meanwhile, Aaron DeSersa, a member of the American Indian Movement, said Marlon Brando was on his way here. Brando turned down a Motion Picture Academy award for best actor Tuesday to protest against the treatment of Indians in motion pictures.

Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) met with government and Indian representatives in Rapid City and said: "I'm not as optimistic as I was yesterday about a settlement at Wounded Knee." He said "things are much more critical" than he had imagined before coming from Washington.

More Talks Sought

Abourezk said the session was an attempt to lay the groundwork for negotiations with the entrenched Indians.

"We're now in the process of trying to set up a meeting for Thursday in Pine Ridge," Abourezk said after the session broke up Wednesday evening.

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An Indian representative at the meeting, Ted Means, brother of AIM leader Russell Means, said the only point agreed on was that Abourezk and other federal officials would try to secure permission for Ramon Roubideaux and other AIM attorneys to enter the village.

Roubideaux' access to Wounded Knee has been blocked by Indians allied with Richard Wilson, president of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council. That group has roadblocks outside the federal blockades and permits only marshals and FBI agents through.

Meeting Postponed

A second meeting that had been scheduled for just outside Wounded Knee was postponed. An Indian spokesman said plans were being made for another negotiating session "in a few days."

Kent Frizzell, assistant U.S. attorney general, said earlier that he had learned that a civil rights group within the village claimed the leadership role but had it taken away at gunpoint by the militant American Indian Movement.

Roubideaux said the report was false; that he had received word from the village early Wednesday there was no confrontation.

"There was no confrontation last night," said the lawyer. "It simply is not true."

"There'll be no negotiating session this afternoon," he said. "I received a message from Dennis Banks that no negotiating sessions will be held outside Wounded Knee. We think it's the government's move. I'm representing AIM and the civil rights group and we are insisting that the federal court order issued Sunday be upheld and that we be allowed to enter Wounded Knee."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FEDERAL MARSHAL SHOT AT WOUNDED KNEE ROADBLOCK

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (A)—A U.S. marshal was wounded seriously by gunfire at a roadblock outside Wounded Knee Monday night.

The marshal, who was sent to Fitzsimons Army Medical Center at Aurora, Colo., was identified as Lloyd Grimm, 56, of Omaha, Neb.

His condition was listed as serious. Wayne Colburn, chief U.S. marshal, said Grimm had been wounded in a single burst of gunfire about 7:30 p.m. and that no shots had been fired by marshals until about four minutes later.

Colburn said all six federal roadblocks had come under fire and had returned shots during what he called "the heaviest night of fire-fighting" in the month-long siege of the tiny village.

Colburn said the firing lasted just over an hour.

Mark Sheehan, of the Justice Department, said Grimm had been wounded by a bullet that entered his chest about a foot below the shoulder and exited on the left side of his back near the spine.

Sheehan said the marshal, normally was assigned to a command post at nearby Pine Ridge but had gone to a roadblock to get firsthand knowledge of the situation.

The marshal command post said the shot that wounded Grimm had come from the village.

Four other persons have suffered minor gunshot wounds since members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) began their occupation of Wounded Knee a month ago.

An FBI agent was wounded two weeks ago during a chase, and two Indians and one "medic" in the village reportedly were hit during an exchange of gunfire between federal authorities and Indians.

Sheehan said AIM leaders had contacted Justice Department representatives earlier Monday and suggested a meeting Tuesday afternoon to discuss the stalemate in negotiations.

The Justice Department spokesman called the overture "an encouraging development" and added that federal authorities were willing to explore any possibility for a peaceful solution to the month-old confrontation.

Meanwhile, Oglala Sioux tribal leaders refused to permit a car loaded with food past their blockade Monday afternoon after announcing that they intended to starve out AIM forces at Wounded Knee.

The food-bearing car was driven by John Kellier, a Chamberlain, S.D., lawyer who had been working with AIM's legal representatives.

Kellier showed the Indians manning the roadblock a restraining order that allows six carloads of food to enter Wounded Knee daily.

'Sioux Country'

"That doesn't apply here," said one of the Indians. "This is Oglala Sioux country."

Two federal marshals accompanied Kellier in another vehicle. They said they would report the events at the roadblock to their superiors.

The food, gathered in Rapid City from donations, was taken from the trunk of the car. Those at the roadblock said it would be distributed to Pine Ridge Reservation Indians.

The roadblock by tribal leaders was a new development Monday in the Wounded Knee situation.

"We're going to do what should have been done all the time," said Lloyd Eaglebull, tribal council secretary. "We're going to really isolate that village. They'll get no food or supplies through us."

Eaglebull said volunteers from the Pine Ridge Reservation would man the roadblock on a 24-hour basis.

Tribal President Richard Wilson was among 20 armed Indians at the roadblock Monday morning. He told newsmen attempting to go into the village to "get your cars out of here if you don't want to get shot." The Indians carried small-caliber rifles and shotguns.

Wilson said, "The people manning the blockade are not police. They are local concerned Oglala Sioux protecting their reservation. We are not allowing food, we are not allowing anyone in."

"These people have wanted to take some action for 3 1/2 weeks and I have been restraining them. Last night I went to them and said, 'It's time to act for ourselves. At this point it looks like we'll have to starve the AIM people out of the village.'"

U.S. Officials Told

Wilson said he had told federal officials what he planned to do.

"They just turned their back on me. They didn't answer," Wilson said.

The roadblock was set up after it was learned that the burned body of a tribal council member had been found Sunday in a car near Scentic, a village just outside the west limits of the reservation.

Neither federal nor county authorities would disclose the identity of the dead man, Eaglebull said.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Los Angeles Times
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the council had learned it was Leo Wilcox, 40, an outspoken opponent of the militant AIM forces.

Authorities would not say whether violence was involved in the death.

The new attempt to seal off food and supplies to the 350 Indians inside Wounded Knee was made in the face of a federal court order Sunday allowing six carloads of food to be delivered daily. The order was signed by U.S. Judge Andrew Bogue in Rapid City and was directed at the federal govern-

ment. Tribal officials said they were not included in the order and thus were not violating it.

It was one month ago Tuesday that the 250 AIM-led Indians took over this trading post hamlet. AIM leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks said they had led the seizure at the request of residents of the reservation and the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization.

About 600 rounds of gunfire were exchanged Sunday night between the occupation force and federal police men. Such exchanges have become an almost nightly occurrence recently.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angela Davis Booted Out of Wounded Knee as Undesirable

WOUNDED KNEE, S. D. (UPI)—Black militant and avowed communist Angela Davis was escorted off the Pine Indian Reservation as an undesirable Friday when she approached a federal roadblock outside this hamlet occupied by militant Indians.

She was stopped within sight of the main roadblock on Big Foot Trail a few miles outside Wounded Knee, and later ushered off the reservation to the Nebraska state line by

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police.

Earlier in the day the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupiers of Wounded Knee and government forces containing them exchanged an estimated 1,000 rounds of gunfire.

The opposing forces later watched each other from hilltop to hilltop while a band of Iroquois Indians, who had been lending moral support to the militants in the hamlet, were detained for two hours at the roadblock on Big Foot Trail.

No casualties were reported in the predawn shootout at three roadblocks manned by U.S. marshals and FBI agents outside the village, and no shooting erupted during the tense afternoon confrontation while the Iroquois were forced to undergo government agents' scrutiny.

AIM leader Russell Means had served notice in advance that Miss Davis was coming to the reservation and would try to move through the government blockade into Wounded Knee. Government spokesmen said she would not be admitted. Friday afternoon she showed up with a group of Indians on Big Foot Trail between Pine Ridge and Wounded Knee. Asked if she had permission to enter the besieged village, she shrugged her shoulders, pointed at an armored personnel carrier at the roadblock, and said:

"Look at that tank up there." A short time later Justice Department spokesman Horace Webb announced that BIA police had escorted Miss Davis and the Rev. John Adams of Washington, D.C., a representative of the National Council of Churches, to the reservation boundary.

Webb said the Justice Department had "nothing to do with it." He said BIA police had authority to operate independently of the blockading government agents in some matters.

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council passed a resolution last week authorizing BIA police to oust "undesirables" from the reservation. BIA officials approved the resolution.

Webb said the early morning firing went on for four hours, from midnight to 4 a.m. It was under way for six minutes, he said, before federal agents returned the fire. U.S. marshals and FBI agents said they believed some of the militants were using .50 caliber automatic weapons.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian Militants Apparently Split Into Factions as 2 Leaders Flee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.

Two leaders of the militant Indians who are occupying Wounded Knee were reported Tuesday to have left the village—apparently creating a split among those still inside.

The Justice Department said Tuesday it would meet with two separate groups of Indians from Wounded Knee today in an effort to reach an end to the month-long occupation.

Kent Frizzell, assistant U.S. attorney general, told a news conference that meetings were scheduled between federal officials and two groups—one representing American Indian Movement forces in the village and the other seeking to take over the negotiating role from AIM.

Earlier, Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) said he had been informed that a settlement had been reached in Wounded Knee and that AIM no longer was in a leadership position.

More Optimistic

However, Frizzell said AIM members still were occupying the tiny hamlet. He called Abourezk's statement "optimistic," but added that he, too, was more optimistic in view of the scheduled meetings.

Earlier Tuesday, it was reported that AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means had slipped past federal and tribal outposts and escaped from the village.

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In another development, the government said that a light airplane had landed in the hamlet in the afternoon and delivered arms and ammunition to the militants.

"We think that Banks and Means are and have been out of Wounded Knee for two or three days," Frizzell said. However, an AIM member said the pair got through the blockade late Monday or early Tuesday during the heaviest exchange of gunfire of the siege. A government spokesman estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 rounds were fired.

Marshal Wounded

A federal marshal was seriously wounded in the shooting.

Sen. Abourezk said he was told that the AIM leadership had been replaced by four Oglala Sioux representing the reservation's civil rights organization.

Abourezk identified the four as Aaron DeSersa, editor of a newspaper on the reservation; Vernon Long, president of the civil rights group and vice president of the tribe; Francis White Wolf, and Hildegard Catches.

Ramon Roubideaux, the Rapid City attorney who has represented AIM since the takeover, said Tuesday night he was optimistic about an early settlement. "We're going to sit down and get these things ironed out. We're going to get it settled on the issues. This could have been terminated earlier if not for the shenanigans of AIM, but AIM is out of it now."

Demands Listed

Abourezk said DeSersa had assured him that the civil rights group, which claimed to have invited AIM to help with the takeover of the village on

Feb. 27, had taken control of the occupation force from the AIM leaders.

The congressman said the civil rights organization's demands included:

- A civil rights investigation.

- A complete audit of the books of the Oglala Sioux tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

- A new referendum on an agreement to stand by it.

Frizzell called the demands "reasonable negotiable items. They're much more negotiable than what we've heard from inside Wounded Knee."

Richard Wilson, the elected tribal president, said he would not consider any negotiated settlement binding on the tribal council.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Break' at Wounded Knee Seen At Hand

Hank Adams, Washington, D.C., a veteran of Indian legal battles and already announced as acceptable by Means; was in the area but was stymied in his bid to enter Wounded Knee by order of the Bureau of Indian Affairs police on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.

(UPI) — A new exchange of gunfire was reported early today on the perimeter of this Indian-occupied hamlet as Indian leaders prepared a "major and positive" announcement.

The new round of firing was reported by Harlington Wood, assistant attorney general and chief negotiator for the Justice Department.

The extent of the firing by each side had not been determined.

The announcement of "major and positive developments" to be made late today came from Russell Means, one of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) force which has been holding this historic hamlet for the past 27 days.

"It will concern the 1868 treaty between the government and the Sioux Indians," Means said Sunday, adding "everything depends" upon the development.

He said he could not reveal further details of the announcement. However, it was speculated that it might concern the appointment by the federal government of an Indian negotiator acceptable to the AIM leaders.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian Shooting Leaves Marshal Seriously Hurt

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)

Indians opened fire on federal officers at a roadblock near Wounded Knee Monday night, injuring a U.S. marshal. The marshal was in serious condition today at a Denver, Colo., hospital.

William Hall, deputy chief of U.S. marshals, said he and Assistant Attorney General Kent Frizzell were making an inspection trip to the roadblock with a "VIP party" when supporters of the American Indian Movement (AIM), who seized Wounded Knee 28 days ago, opened fire.

U.S. Marshal Lloyd Grimm, 50, Omaha, Neb., was shot in the chest. He fell on his back and was carried to safety by Hall and Frizzell, Hall said.

Grimm underwent five hours of surgery early today at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center. Doctors said he would live but may be paralyzed.

"His vital signs are fine and his condition is stable," an Army spokesman said. "There is some paralysis in the lower portion of his body. The extent is unknown at this time."

The spokesman said Grimm underwent a laminectomy — an operation to relieve pressure on the spine. The bullet entered Grimm's chest about a foot below the shoulder and exited the middle of his back, near the spinal column.

Grimm was moved to the hospital's intensive care unit and will be there several days, the spokesman said.

Hall said, "This is by far the heaviest fire we have received since the occupation began." He said at least 1,000 rounds of fire were directed at four government outposts Monday night. It was not known if the gunfire was returned.

A government spokesman estimated that the Indians

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occupying Wounded Knee have fired between 10,000 and 15,000 rounds of ammunition during the occupation. The spokesman said he believed the Indians might have been trying to bring in more ammunition during the night and that the gunfire which left Grimm wounded probably was some sort of diversionary tactic.

AIM leaders approached the government Monday to request a meeting. Frizzell agreed to the meeting and a negotiating session was set for 2 p.m. MST today. The site of the meeting was not immediately determined, but Frizzell said he believed it would be held at a point between government roadblock No. 1 and Wounded Knee, about one mile inside the Indian's land between the Indians occupying the hamlet and the government forces sealing it off from outside world.



UPI photo

Lloyd Grimm, 30, a U.S. marshal wounded at roadblock leading into Wounded Knee, S.D., is wheeled into Fitzsimmons U.S. Army Hospital in Denver, Colo. where he had been flown by U.S. Army helicopter.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



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UPI photo

FBI agents station themselves in armored personnel carrier to watch as militant American Indian Movement members escort an Iroquois delegation from Wounded Knee, S.D., stronghold to federal roadblock.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JUDGE LETS SUPPLIES ENTER WOUNDED KNEE

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. tance. It may be posi-
 (AP) Lawyers for militant he said.
 Indians occupying Federal officials on th
 Wounded Knee obtained a Pine Ridge Indian Re-
 federal court order Sun- vation would not comr ent.
 day allowing six carloads on the statement.

of food to be delivered to Interior Departmen. Of-
 the blockaded village. ficials in Pine Ridge an-
 Judge Andrew Bogue nounced Judge Bogue's or-
 granted the temporary re- der, which extends
 straining order in U.S. through noon Saturday.
 District Court at Rapid The order was granted
 City, S.D., to allow attor- on a petition by Eugene
 neys from the American White Hawk, a Wounded
 Indian Movement to deliv- Knee, councilman on the
 er food, medical supplies Pine Ridge Reservation. It
 and cooking fuel daily to allows reasonable search
 the 350 persons in Wound- of the six passenger-type
 ed Knee. Militant Indians vehicles carrying supplies.

led by AIM have occupied The government has
 the village since Feb. 27. been permitting food to be
 Meantime, AIM leader delivered to the Indians,
 Russell Means said there through the Justice De-
 was a possibility of a partment's Community
 break in the stalemate. Relations Service, since
 "There should be an the militants requested
 announcement tomorrow more supplies.

(Monday) of major impor-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-4 Los Angeles Times
 Los Angeles, Calif.

Date 3/26/73
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 Author:
 Editor: William F. Thomas
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19 MAR 29 1973

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Here Say Supplies Delivered

An official for the American Indian Movement in Los Angeles said Saturday a \$1,500 cargo of medical supplies from California was transported by car and then by foot over secluded prairie trails to the Indian-occupied town of Wounded Knee, S.D.

The official, who would not identify herself, said the supplies were driven by auto to South Dakota and then carried in boxes and packages Friday night past federal roadblocks surrounding the Pine Ridge Ogallala Sioux Reservation.

Federal authorities last week arrested 16 persons from Los Angeles who officials said were attempting to carry medical supplies, food, and clothing to the Indian fortress.

Authorities said they were stopped in Nevada for crossing a state line to incite a riot. Three of the group have

been released, but 13 others free on bond are to be arraigned on the charges in April.

A spokesman for the Nevada Highway Patrol said Saturday night there have been no orders issued to state highway patrolmen regarding any caravans of supplies possibly bound for Wounded Knee.

"That's a matter for the Federal Bureau of Investigation," the spokesman said.

In a related development, five Indians from New York were being held in Montezuma, Iowa, on federal antiriot charges following their arrest on Interstate 80 near Grinnell, Iowa.

The Indians, members of the Tuscarora tribe, were believed to have been heading for Wounded Knee to join militant American Indian Movement leaders holding the hamlet.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angela Davis Stopped Near Indian Camp

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI)—Black militant Angela Davis was escorted off the Pine Ridge Indian reservation as an undesirable Friday when she approached a federal roadblock outside this hamlet occupied by militant Indians.

She was stopped within sight of the main roadblock on Big Foot Trail a few miles outside Wounded Knee and later ushered off the reservation to the Nebraska state line by Bureau of Indian Affairs police.

Early Friday morning the American Indian Movement occupiers of Wounded Knee and government forces exchanged an estimated 1,000 rounds of gunfire over a 4-hour period.

No casualties were reported in the predawn shooting at three roadblocks manned by U.S. marshals and FBI agents. AIM leader Russell

Means had served notice that Miss Davis was coming to the reservation and would try to move through the blockade. Government spokesmen said she would not be admitted.

Justice Department spokesman Horace Webb said that BIA police had escorted Miss Davis and the Rev. John Adams of Washington, D.C., a representative of the National Council of Churches, to

the reservation boundary.

Webb said the Justice Department had "nothing to do with it." He said the BIA police had authority to operate independently of the blockading government agents in some matters.

The Oglala Sioux tribal council passed a resolution last week authorizing BIA police to oust "undesirables" from the reservation. BIA officials approved the resolution.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Native American Week

"The Right to remain an Indian" will be the theme of Cal State Long Beach's third annual Native American Week, running from March 12 thru 16.

Sponsored by the Native American Student Council, the week will feature talks by several Native American leaders, films and Native American dances.

On Monday, from noon to 1 p.m. at the speakers platform, Leon F. Cook, president of the National Congress of American Indians, the largest Native American organization in the United States will speak. His topic is expected to deal with the situation at Wounded Knee, S. D.

Peter MacDonald, tribal chairman of the Navajos, the largest tribe in America will speak Wednesday, while Friday's speech will be delivered by Wendell Chino, president of the Mescalero Apache Tribe and past president of the Native Council of American Indians.

Both men will talk on topics related to the week's theme, according to Tim Deasis, head of the CSLB Native American Council.

Also at the speaker's platform Friday will be the Native American Tribal Dancers performing native dances from 11:30 a.m. to noon, and from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m.

Jay Silverheels, "Tonto" on the "Lone Ranger" television series, will direct a Thursday night Indian Actor's Workshop from 7 to 9 p.m. in the Small Auditorium of the Student Union.

The Small Auditorium will also feature films from 7 to 9 p.m. Monday night, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. Tuesday.

The week's activities will conclude with a "Pow-Wow" in the Student Union Friday night at 7:00. Kenny Sweetwater will be the headman dancer, Lane Chism will be the headwoman dancer and Mitch Murdock will be the head singer.

In addition to the special events, fried bread will be on sale daily near the speakers platform, as well as Native American art displays each day.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Forty-Niner
Cal State University
Long Beach, Cal

Pg 1

Date: 3-9-73

Edition:

Author:

Editor: WICKI SKELTON

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two students remain at Wounded Knee

By Dan Reeder

Eight of the 10 Cal State Long Beach students who went to the Native American takeover at Wounded Knee, S. D. are on their way home today while two are remaining.

A.S. Senator Roger Ironcloud and Native American counselor Diane Bird will remain in the vicinity of the trading post taken over by Native Americans on the Oglala Sioux Reservation at least until Wednesday while the rest left for Long Beach Sunday night.

All 10 members of the Long Beach group were able to get inside the cordoned area where the demonstrators took over a trading post and a Catholic church nearly two weeks ago. None of the group were arrested or hurt in the demonstration.

"No one was hurt during the demonstration, but we did get a lot of colds," Diane Bird said Monday via a phone interview from Pine Ridge, S.D. It was the first opportunity to talk on a phone since arriving in the area nine days ago, as the Wounded Knee area was cut off from all communications.

"They took pictures of us and I feel that we're going to get busted as soon as we try to get past the state line," Bird said. "I feel safe at Wounded Knee. I don't think anything is going to happen to me there."

Bird said that the demonstrators there felt they had won a major victory when the federal agent broke their ring Saturday afternoon.

"Everyone felt that the American Indian Movement people had sold out in the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington because they had accepted money," Bird said. "But we held out this time. We didn't give in."

Reports from Wounded Knee had said that no one was allowed within the immediate area of the takeover, but the Long Beach group evidently had no problem in getting to the scene.

Bird said that she just walked up a hill and into the church with no resistance. She said that there were people sleeping in the church and in the trading post when she got there.

The only major damage that occurred while Bird was inside the secured areas was a fire that damaged a portion of the church and the trading post. Bird said that the fire had been set by a group of "guerrillas" led by current Oglala tribal chief Richard Wilson.

"Wilson is just a BIA puppet with only a few supporters behind him," Bird said. "The American Indian Movement didn't come to Wounded Knee because it wanted to, but because the people asked it to come. AIM is really for the people and Wilson isn't."

Bird said that the group is trying to get Dennis Banks, one of the AIM leaders to come to CSLB Friday and speak during Indian Week activities. She says that money is needed to pay for Banks' flight and that anyone wishing to do so may take a contribution to the Native American Counselor's Office in LA 2202.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Friday News
Cal State University
Long Beach, Cal

Pg 1

Date: 3-13-73
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Editor: GIKI SKELTON
Title: EDITOR

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

An American Indian Movement
 leader said 500 Sioux "armed with
 hunting equipment" were expected
 in Wounded Knee, S.D., Sunday for
 religious ceremonies. AIM leader
 Russell Means said at a news confer-
 ence that the Indians would come
 from the Rosebud Reservation in
 South Dakota. They will be exercis-
 ing their rights under our 1868 trea-
 ty, Means said, and "if the federal
 people try to restrict their access,
 they will be met with force." Mean-
 while, there was no indication from
 AIM leaders or federal officials of
 any plans to resume negotiations to
 end the confrontation that began
 Feb. 27.

(Indicate page, name of
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I-2 Los Angeles Times
 Los Angeles, Calif.

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2 MAR 23 1973

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Seek Tribal Ouster In New Move

WOUNDED KNEE, S. D. (UPI) — Leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) formally requested a recall of their tribal chief Monday, a major development that could help resolve the three-week armed occupation of this tiny hamlet on the sprawling Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

One of two chief stumbling blocks to the settlement has been the demand by the AIM that Dick Wilson, tribal chairman, and most of the other elected officials on the reservation be ousted.

AIM leaders issued their "final ultimatum" Monday after rejecting the government's "final offer." Along with the ultimatum, AIM submitted a petition asking for a recall election to oust Wilson and establish a new system of tribal government.

The petition was accompanied by 1,445 signatures, more than enough to force an election if all are valid.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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The following statement was issued March 13 by the Communist Party, U.S.A., Northern California District U.S. Indian Commission on the events in Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

We call upon our party to urge the trade unions and mass organizations to defend the Native American demonstrators at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

All across the nation, Native Americans are engaged in the defense of those at Wounded Knee as the latest demonstration of the growing political consciousness and organization for land, culture and justice.

Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation in South Dakota has deep religious and historic significance for Native Americans in struggle. In 1890 it was the scene of the barbarous massacre of almost 300 Sioux Indians, mostly women and children.

In 1973 members of the American Indian Movement moved onto the reservation to help their brothers and sisters, the Oglala Sioux, achieve justice in the murder of an Indian by a white man at Custer. The local authorities had "whitewashed" the killing. There are over two dozen "unsolved" murders of Indians in South Dakota.

Finally, in an attempt to force the federal authorities, who have jurisdiction over Indian affairs to take action, the demonstrators took over Wounded Knee.

They have demanded that treaty rights and obligations be reviewed, and that the tribal government operations and other conditions be investigated at Pine Ridge. Pine Ridge is the second largest reservation in the U. S. and one of the poorest and most oppressed.

The federal marshals with their armored personnel carriers and military weaponry had been temporarily removed but are now being returned. The demonstrators had achieved a temporary victory.

However, in the meantime white ranchers are shooting at Indians at will. Vigilantes have been deputized in South Dakota.

Over 60 Indians have been arrested, mostly women and children, many not yet charged. Any Indian suspected of supporting the demonstrators face beatings, arrest and harassment. Indians have been charged \$10 for half a tank of gas, \$34 for \$7 worth of groceries.

OUR PARTY MUST MOVE IMMEDIATELY in support of the following demands:

● Protection for all those participating in, or aiding the Wounded Knee demonstration. Amnesty for those arrested or about to be arrested.

● The Indian demands must be seriously and peacefully negotiated by the government without fear or intimidation.

● Justice in the criminal offenses committed against Indians in South Dakota. (And justice for Indians begins here in Northern California in the racist murders of Richard Oakes, William Smith and Michael Ferris.)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"People's World"
Los Angeles, Calif.

page 5

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. 'Best Offer' Given Indians

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.
(UPI) — A Justice Department negotiator Saturday handed the government's "best offer" to leaders of the militant Indians occupying this historic Sioux settlement. A source close to the Indians termed it "ridiculous."

Harlington Wood, assistant attorney general for the civil division, drove to a roadblock a quarter mile from here and handed a manila envelope containing 12 copies of the proposal to leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), members and supporters who seized Wounded Knee at gunpoint Feb. 27.

Wood made the proposal after consultations in Washington "at the highest level" in the Interior and Justice Departments, a government spokesman said. He gave no details on the proposal but said it "was not an ultimatum."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif,

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9 MAR 19 1973

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**WE CALL ON OUR PARTY TO HELP
MOBILIZE around the following actions:**

1. Fraternal aid. Food, blankets and medical supplies. Money donations for bail funds and legal defense. Bring these matters before your union executive committee, before your mass organization.

2. Political pressure: Wires, letters, resolutions should go to Nixon, the Justice and Interior Departments, Congressmen, including Senators George McGovern and James Abourezk. (A meeting at Humboldt State University sent 500 telegrams and raised over \$300.)

3. Defense of political prisoners: As Native Americans swing into political action, there is a rise in "conspiracy" and other political charges against their leadership. The arrests in South Dakota may number into the hundreds. The FBI is already threatening Indian supporters of A.I.M. and Wounded Knee who live in California with arrest. We must come to the aid of Tonio DeOcampo, Miwok Indian, framed on a murder charge in Sonora, Calif. We must demand justice in the murders of Richard Oakes, militant Indian organizer, killed near Santa Rosa last year; and in the murders of William Smith and Michael Ferris.

4. Union delegation to South Dakota: We call upon the rank and file union men and women to send a delegation immediately to observe, to guarantee that the Native American demonstrators get protection and a fair hearing before the court of world opinion for their just grievances.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gunfire Breaks Out at Wounded Knee Again

U.S. Agents Shot At, Return Fire, Man Reported Slightly Wounded in Exchange

BY ED MEAGHER

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—A gun battle between federal officers and American Indian Movement insurgents broke out Saturday night at Wounded Knee.

Government spokesmen said one Indian was wounded slightly when a bullet grazed his abdomen. But an Indian leader said the man was a Chicano working as a medic.

It was unclear immediately whether the exchange was of any importance in connection with the government's proposal to the AIM leadership for ending the occupation. The offer, as yet undisclosed to the public, was made early Saturday.

About 150 rounds were reported fired at government-occupied posts and 75 rounds fired by federal officers in return.

The firing began at 8:13 p.m., when one of the government blockades surrounding Wounded Knee reported that two rounds had struck in front of its post.

The initial firing came from a bunker a little over a mile away. The bunker, one of a network dug by the Indians since they took the village, is on the southeast perimeter of Wounded Knee.

Additional firing was reported by two government

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-10 Los Angeles Times
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S., Indians Reach No Accord in Negotiations

Government Proposal Called 'Degrading'; Talks at Wounded Knee to Resume Today

BY ED MEAGHER

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—A government offer to end the 20-day occupation of Wounded Knee by American Indian Movement invaders was discussed by both sides Sunday without result. Another round was scheduled for today.

While AIM leaders did not formally reject the offer, submitted Saturday by Harlington Wood, assistant attorney general for the civil division, there were some indications that it would be turned down.

A rebuff would leave the government faced with the delicate problem of how to get an estimated 300 insurgents out of Wounded Knee without bloodshed. Wounded Knee was the site of an 1890 U.S. cavalry massacre of Indians.

The government is maintaining a blockade of Wounded Knee with a force of 300 U.S. marshals, FBI agents and Bureau of Indian Affairs police.

2-Hour Meeting

After a two-hour meeting with AIM leaders at the Tipton Chapel Church of God Mission in Wounded Knee, Wood expressed satisfaction with the way the talks had gone and said he was still hopeful of a peaceful solution.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee: Shots Break Calm

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI)

— Gunshots again shattered the night stillness around this hamlet, occupied by members of the American Indian Movement, but it seemed harmless and AIM leaders prepared to resume negotiations with the government.

About 15 shots were heard during the night and early today from an area north of the buildings seized by the Indians more than two weeks ago, but it did not resemble a gunfight and may have been target practice.

Meanwhile, a shipment of medicine sufficient for the moment reached the Indians. Their food supply was increased by two head of cattle, butchered Wednesday night.

A fire which destroyed a mobile home used by the Indians as an observation post was reported. A gas stove inside the home exploded, but the quarters were empty at the time.

Indian spokesmen said that Harlington Wood, Department of Interior negotiator who is trying to bring about a solution of the occupation, was on his way here for a meeting.

The heavy snows which fell over the area Tuesday night and Wednesday had blocked off his approach and the movement of supplies despite an easing of the government blockade of approaches to the village.

A near-blizzard cooled off the armed confrontation between the 200 Indians occupying Wounded Knee, site of a U.S. cavalry massacre of 200 to 300 Indians in 1890, and federal officials, who relaxed a blockade of 300 U.S. marshals and Indian police ringing the tiny Oglala Sioux village.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rebel Indians 'Renegades,' Morton Says

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.

(AP)—Negotiations were to resume here today between federal officials and an occupation force of Indians branded as "renegades" and "adventurers" by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton.

Morton issued a statement through his Washington office accusing the militants of preferring violent, publicity-generating confrontations to sincere negotiations.

"Some of their leaders are star struck with self-righteousness," he said. "Some are renegades, some are youthful adventurers, some have criminal records. . . . The bloody past is the color of their manner, publicity is the course of their future."

Criminal Operations

Morton said the militants' actions were "criminal operations and should be dealt with accordingly."

Morton, an outpatient at Stanford University Hospital, Palo Alto, where he is receiving cobalt treatment for cancer of the prostate gland, said he planned "to audit (the Oglala Sioux tribe's) book as soon as things quiet down."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-13 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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But before the parley started, Ramon Roubideaux of Rapid City, S.D., an AIM attorney, termed the government offer "insulting and degrading."

He said the offer "added up to surrender."

The government proposal, put together by officials of the Interior and Justice departments in Washington, D.C., provides for a meeting of ranking U.S. officials with AIM leaders at Sioux Falls, S.D.

But that was conditioned in such a way that, after the meeting had been convened, it would not proceed until after the occupants of Wounded Knee surrendered their weapons and themselves to federal authorities.

Those who have warrants outstanding against them, in line with the offer, would submit peacefully to arrest and others would immediately leave the reservation.

U.S. Representatives

Named in the proposal to represent the United States at the Sioux Falls meeting were Marvin L. Franklin, assistant to the secretary of interior for Indian affairs, and his deputy, William L. Rogers.

The offer provides safe conduct for AIM leaders, including Dennis Banks, Russell Means, Clyde Bellecourt, Carter Camp, Pedro Bissonette and others, but those wanted on federal warrants are to submit peacefully to arrest after the meeting.

A Sioux Falls federal grand jury last week returned 16 secret indictments naming 31 persons in the Wounded Knee occupation. Charges include larceny, burglary, conspiracy and obstructing justice.

The offer said that no guarantees could be made for the resolution of matters satisfactory to AIM, but it added that "grievances will be given good faith, full hearing and consideration."

Federal agents appeared eager to take control of the village away from the militant American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders who have occupied the village since 16 days ago.

But a Justice Department spokesman said there were no plans to storm the settlement.

The blockade of the village—a federal trading post—appeared to be succeeding.

Dennis Banks, an AIM leader, said fuel was "down to 10 per cent" in the settlement, and the militants were down to one meal a day—"mostly beans." Enough insulin for five sick persons had entered the settlement. Because of the weather, there was no indication when supplies would arrive.

Indians and government agents agreed to meet again today for the third straight day and Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton agreed to visit the hamlet "when they take the guns away from people's heads."

The militant Indians have demanded an investigation of all Indian reservations in South Dakota and the ouster of most elected officials on this reservation.

Morton said there was no way he could oust the chairman and tribal council of the Oglala Sioux. "They're asking us to do something we don't have the power to do and that's impeach the tribal chairman and council," Morton said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COLD WIND RISING**Home of the Sioux
a Defeated People
Struggle and Hope****BY ED MEAGHER**

Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—Few communities in the nation are as wretched as this one, home of the Oglala Sioux Indians.

Automobile and truck carcasses, symbols of defeat, are everywhere—almost every yard has one or two.

There are about 11,000 Oglalas living on the 1.5 million-acre Pine Ridge reservation in southwestern South Dakota. Of these, 1,300 live here, the reservation's capital and "showcase."

Pine Ridge has no paved sidewalks or streets except for the highways that pass through.

Traffic in the dry, hot summers raises billows of dust. In winter the streets become punishing frozen ruts or traps of mud.

Homes run from shoddy to shot, needing paint and repairs, with ungraded dirt yards, delineated by sagging fences.

There are about 3,000 employable men and women on the reservation but only half of them have full-time

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"But I'm not going out there and audit anyone with guns at people's heads," he said. "I'm not going to meet with anyone with a gun at my head or a gun at a hostage's head."

"I've already arranged to put a team together to go over the operation of that tribal government from A to Z. I'm going to go out there to find out if any of these (American Indian Movement) charges have any substance to them."

Meeting Planned

An Interior Department spokesman at nearby Pine Ridge said Asst. Atty. Gen. Harlington Wood planned to meet today with AIM leaders.

No significant incidents were reported Thursday in Wounded Knee, blockaded by 300 U.S. marshals, FBI agents and Bureau of Indian Affairs police.

A highlight, perhaps, was the sudden appearance of a bull, apparently stolen, that was driven into the center of Wounded Knee, where it was shot and subsequently butchered by the occupants.

Shipments of food and medical supplies were again permitted to enter the village. Dr. John Asher, a Veterans Administration physician from San Francisco, visited Wounded Knee for about an hour. On departing, he said none of the estimated 300 occupants appeared to have any serious medical problems.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Blinding Snow May Delay Talks By U.S., Indians

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.
(AP) → A blinding snowstorm hit the Pine Ridge Reservation today, threatening a planned negotiating session between representatives of the federal government and militant Indians who have occupied the village of Wounded Knee for 15 days.

Jack Hushen, a spokesman for the Justice Department in nearby Pine Ridge, said, "The continuation of negotiations with the Indians in Wounded Knee hinges on the weather."

Federal authorities were in telephone contact with leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), Hushen said. However, he would not comment on conditions in the besieged village as the blizzard hit southwestern South Dakota. Wounded Knee is one of eight villages on the reservation.

The storm left visibility near zero on the reservation. The wind chill factor in Pine Ridge, where winds were gusting 30 to 50 miles per hour, was reported at 15 degrees below zero.

Harlington Wood, an assistant U.S. attorney general who met with the Indians at Wounded Knee Tuesday, said, "There will be no move to take Wounded Knee while negotiations are in progress."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
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can be found who will speak out against AIM's criticism of the U.S. government's treatment of Indians. There are 23 agencies funding various educational programs and an additional 33 exercising some authority over policy and control.

The criticism of AIM, although widespread and often militant, is generally directed solely at its methods. "The red tape is appalling," said an education specialist who worked with the tribe.

"What AIM has done," said an Oglala working for the BIA, "is to stir us up enough to express our frustration and to renew our purpose to win improvements."

"This reservation," he added, "has stood still since World War II."

"The overriding problems here," said a young white man who is working for the tribe as a planner, "is that there are not enough resources to afford a living for everybody." Some ranching, some farming and not much else, he said.

3 Major Employers

There are three major employers — the U.S. government, the tribal government and the Dakota Moccasin Co., which has a force of about 200 persons, divided almost equally between the plant and private homes, where piece workers apply beading and lacings.

The average income for reservation families is about \$3,400.

But educational opportunities on the reservation are virtually unlimited.

There are 15 public elementary schools and one high school.

Almost 3,000 students are enrolled in the schools. BIA teachers are especially well qualified and paid above the national average.

Money is available to pay tuition and most expenses at colleges and universities for those who elect to go.

But the dropout rate is disproportionately high long before the college level — or even, for that matter, the high school level.

A BIA teacher said he doubted whether there had been 10 college graduates from the reservation in the last few years.

There is no easy explanation of the reservation's educational failure.

To a degree, it may be a

"The red tape is appalling," said an education specialist who worked with the tribe.

A BIA official said that the Oglala tribe had produced a higher proportion of distinguished men in various fields than had any other tribe. Almost all of them left the reservation early.

From time to time, Oglalas have returned after university with the idea of putting their knowledge to use. But few stay. They quickly learn that they are not welcome. Their efforts to educate or to lead are resented by the old chiefs.

"They come back dedicated," said a veteran BIA official, "but after butting their heads against the reservation's political power structure for a while they realize it's no use and they leave to make their way on the outside."

As a result, he said, tribal leadership tends to become ingrown and stagnant, ridden with nepotism and jealousy.

Things are beginning to move in some areas.

In housing, construction has started on 530 one- and two-bedroom homes — twice as many as were built in the last 10 years.

An application has been made to construct 500 more. If they are built the tribe will be within 500 homes of solving its housing problems.

And during the last two years the tribe for the first time has elected its own school boards, and they are beginning to exercise de facto control of the schools.

The next move reportedly will be to attempt to eliminate the BIA completely from school administration, with the tribe contracting on the outside for school management, under its direction.

"We're encouraging the takeover," said Stanley Lyman, BIA superintendent of the reservation. "It could be a fine thing."

in. Half of the remain- Such is the framework for living in Pine Ridge. Most of the 300 work part-time, mostly at seasonal jobs, and the others don't work at all.

Almost half of the reservation families receive some type of state or federal welfare assistance. Other assistance comes from church and charitable organizations.

The only place to stay in town is Velma Big Heart's Guest House. The pink stucco structure has 11 rooms, with one community toilet and two baths.

The nearest motel is at Rushville, Neb., 23 miles south.

The Oglalas can go to the community center if a social or dance is scheduled, to the single movie theater or sit home and look at television. There's nothing else going, period. No bars, bowling alley, beauty parlors or clubs.

Shopping Limited

Shopping is limited. There are two groceries, the larger of which doubles as a general store. Selection is slim, prices high.

Clothing? Watch repair? Any kind of specialty shops? Go to Rushville, Gordon or Chadron, Neb.—there's no finding them here.

Pine Ridge is not all bad. There is a modern 60-bed Bureau of Indian Affairs hospital and a full range of health services free to qualified Indian residents. There are good schools, kindergarten through high schools. There are ample churches.

But the only buildings in Pine Ridge of any distinction are government owned—the BIA headquarters, the hospital, the community center and schools. Exceptions, perhaps, are an attractive modernistic church building and a moccasin factory, the town's only manufacturing plant.

Compounding everything is the Pine Ridge weather. It is almost always unfriendly, too hot or too cold, too windy, with dust storms in the summer, blizzards in the winter.

Such is the framework for living in Pine Ridge. Most of the 300 work part-time, mostly at seasonal jobs, and the others don't work at all.

Shortly after the occupation of nearby Wounded Knee by AIM activists a couple of weeks ago, a handwritten sign was posted in the Crazy Horse cafe.

"Please," it read, "No discussions about AIM or Dick Wilson in this place of business. Thank you."

Richard Wilson is the president of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, the reservations' elected governing body. AIM is calling for his ouster.

The sign was put up to shut off arguments and fights among the customers. It provides a good reading on the disagreements among Oglalas over AIM.

"Boy," said a young Oglala, clad in the popular costume of blue denim jacket and skin-tight trousers, "if I had a gun, I'd go over (to Wounded Knee) and join them."

This belligerent attitude is extreme and held almost exclusively by youths, not excluding girls, who seem to be less reluctant than boys to unload pent up frustrations and invective against the federal government.

Older Indians tend to disagree with AIM.

"We don't want AIM," said a woman at the post office. "They're outsiders and they are causing us trouble."

Schools Closed

She pointed out that the reservation's schools had been closed since the trouble at Wounded Knee.

"But the TV and the radio aren't telling that side of it," she said. "The only side they're giving, so far as we can see, is what the AIM leaders are saying."

Only a formal poll could determine the strength of AIM on the reservation. Of the estimated 300 persons occupying Wounded Knee it is doubtful if there are more than 100 Oglalas, a mere pinch of the reservation's population.

But few persons here

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee Talks Interrupted by Blizzard

BY ED MEAGHER

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—A blizzard interrupted negotiations between federal officials and American Indian Movement militants Wednesday, but there were indications that the 15-day occupation of Wounded Knee may soon end.

Spokesmen for the Justice and Interior departments announced at a press conference that arrangements had been made to allow deliveries of food and medical supplies through the government blockade into Wounded Knee, where an estimated 300 Indian insurgents are sealed off.

Earlier, it was announced by a spokesman that the "atmosphere prevailing" at Tuesday's negotiating session "forecast an early settlement."

The spokesman said it was hoped that negotiations would resume today between Harlington Wood, assistant U.S. attorney general, and AIM leaders.

AIM leader Russell Means reportedly told the occupation force that AIM strategy might include actions that seem counter to the group's goals.

He advised them that such actions should not be misinterpreted as a retreat by AIM leaders from long-range objectives.

Some observers expressed belief that Means may have been laying the groundwork for a withdrawal from Wounded Knee.

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His comment came the same day as the first meeting of the reservation-governing Oglala Sioux Tribal Council since the takeover of Wounded Knee Feb. 27. The council passed a resolution Tuesday asking the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), to remove all nontribesmen from the reservation, where 11,000 Oglala Sioux Indians live.

The council also approved a resolution saying AIM would be held responsible for all acts of violence while its members remained on the reservation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians want demands met

"Our purpose is to escalate adherence to the twenty demands that we made in Washington, D.C.," announced Archie Fire, West Coast Coordinator for the American Indian Movement (AIM), at a press conference in Los Angeles March 6.

Mr. Fire was referring to the confrontation taking place at Wounded Knee between American Indians and U.S. officials for the past week. Wounded Knee, near the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, was chosen as the first target for occupation because of its historical significance. It was the site of the last bloody massacre of the Indians by white men on the northern plain. At that time over two hundred Sioux men, women and children were murdered at Wounded Knee. The year was 1890.

When asked to explain what the twenty demands were all about, Scotty Callaway, another spokesman for AIM, explained that treaties were made between the United States Government and the American Indians between the time Columbus tripped over America and the early 1900's had never been put into effect, and never even been ratified by Congress. Although the Federal Government drew up these terms, they obviously never had any intention of fulfilling them, according to Callaway.

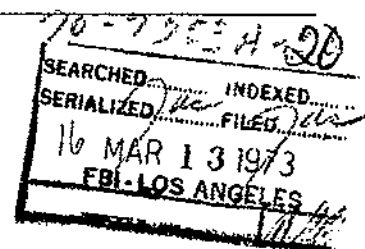
The twenty demands are based upon the terms stated in these treaties. Some of them deal with replacing cattle to the Indians since the white man wiped out his buffalo. Other "reparations" involved giving Indians machinery for resuming their farm activities which had been curtailed with the steady confiscation of their land, live stock, and grain. In general, Mr. Fire said that all U.S. treaties have been proven to be traditionally invalid, not only with American Indians but with others as well. As a case in point, he cited the treaty made with Spain asking for Florida in exchange for Texas. After the U.S. acquired Florida, they took over Texas anyway ... and went on violating treaties, creating a war with Mexico for further acquisition of

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territory. Mr. Fire continued, "We are all seen as savages that have to be wiped out so that white civilization can exist."

The AIM spokesman accused Richard Wilson, the Tribal Chairman of Pine Ridge of being responsible for calling in the U.S. Marshalls. "Wilson should be taken out of there," he said. "He's trying too hard to be a white man." Wilson does not represent Pine Ridge, Fire said, and pointed out that at least one-half of the Indians on the reservation are now ready to join AIM.

When asked about the violence at Wounded Knee, the spokesman explained that the violence was precipitated by the marshalls, not the Indians. "We have old people and babes-in-arms occupying Wounded Knee," Fire said, "we hope to negotiate peacefully."

Stella Montoya, President of the U.N.A., said that any violent action on the part of the Government against the Indians at Wounded Knee will be interpreted as genocide against our people. She added that investigations must be conducted on all tribal councils. The implication is that the tribal leaders are selling out to the Federal Government to insure their own positions. Ms. Montoya continued that if the U.S. continues to violate Indian treaties, "we will have to deal with foreign nations through the U.N." "What we are asking for is sovereignty," she said.

Fire did not seem hopeful that the demands of the Indians would be met.

Members of the Los Angeles AIM and native Americans from the Indian center have decided to stage overnight vigils in front of the Federal Building. More than 200 people marched for hours and many stayed through Tuesday evening. The natives were supported by several Chicanos, blacks and many whites. Their vigil is a solidarity one in support of Wounded Knee Indian demands.

AIM leaders appealed by telephone to U.S. authorities for delivery of insulin for treatment of five diabetics in the camp. When the storm abated in late afternoon, permitting resumption of traffic, insulin was included among the supplies to be sent in.

AIM leader Dennis Banks admitted that the situation was "critical."

He said the militants had enough heating to last only 48 hours and food supplies would run out in three days, although the food ration was cut to one meal a day.

Buildings at Wounded Knee afforded adequate shelter for the insurgents but there was suffering from the cold.

At Sioux Falls, S.D., it was disclosed that indictments handed down by a federal grand jury considering the Wounded Knee takeover named 31 persons.

(In Los Angeles, Vernon Bellecourt, AIM national director, told a UCLA audience the militant group's actions were "a confrontation with the conscience of the American people."

(If AIM fails to get federal action to improve the conditions of Indian life, he said, AIM will come "uninvited" to the nation's 200th birthday celebration in 1976 "and blow the candles out." He addressed 100 persons at a fund-raising event.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians, U.S. Resume Wounded Knee Talks

Observer in Blockaded Village Believes Food Will Be Exhausted in About a Week

BY ED MEAGHER

PINE RIDGE, S.D.

Negotiations between the Justice Department and American Indian Movement leaders to end the occupation of Wounded Knee were resumed Tuesday. Further talks were scheduled for today.

An observer in the blockaded village, meanwhile, estimated that the militants would run out of food in about a week.

Approximately 300 U.S. marshals, FBI agents and Bureau of Indian Affairs police are manning the blockade, which federal officials believe will cut off the village from smuggled supplies.

A sudden shift in the weather Tuesday also seemed to work against the Indians at Wounded Knee. It turned much colder, rain fell and snow was predicted.

Two-Hour Meeting

A Justice Department spokesman said Harlington Wood, assistant attorney general for the civil division, met two hours with AIM leaders in a house at Wounded Knee and discussed "several topics."

The spokesman declined to be specific, but said the discussions were "productive" and were "conducted in a friendly and businesslike manner."

He said Wood described the Indians as being "very hospitable."

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Wood also made it clear, the spokesman said, that there would be no movement on the part of federal forces to take control of Wounded Knee while negotiations were in progress. Wilson said that such persons would be asked to leave. If they do not comply, he said, they will be ejected. No shooting or other violence had been reported since the Justice Department restored its blockade of Wounded Knee, where there are an estimated 300 Indian militants and sympathizers, many armed.

AIM leaders told their followers following the talks that they were standing firm on their demands for removal of Richard Wilson, president of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, and two BIA officials. The blockade was lifted last Saturday after agreement by both sides to permit normalization of life at Wounded Knee, allowing for unrestricted traffic to and from the area. But the insurgents Sunday put up an armed blockade of their own, and proclaimed the Wounded Knee area an independent Oglala Sioux nation.

But, he added, AIM will attempt to help "defuse the situation." Since the town was taken by militants two weeks ago, 87 persons have been arrested on federal charges ranging from burglary, larceny and conspiracy (in connection with breaking into and looting the Wounded Knee trading post) to a catch-all charge of obstructing justice.

He said that there had been some indication that the Interior Department might meet with the militants, "but they won't meet at the armed camp at Wounded Knee and we won't meet at the armed camp at Pine Ridge (reservation headquarters, where federal forces are being coordinated)."

As to a mutual site for a meeting with the Interior Department, Means said, "Only the U.N. would be acceptable as neutral ground, provided the U.S. would provide safe passage for AIM participants."

A federal grand jury in Sioux Falls returned an undetermined number of indictments Tuesday against Indians who took part in the takeover.

Late Tuesday, the Sioux tribal council voted unanimously to close the Pine Ridge reservation to non-Oglalas sympathetic to AIM.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Beefed Up U.S. Tightens Cordon at Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Federal marshals and FBI agents, beefed up with a 300 per cent increase in manpower and heavy equipment, today tightened their lines around the hamlet of Wounded Knee, seized by militant Indians two weeks ago.

Wyman Babby, area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, said he knew of no incidents during the night. "There was no firing as far as I've been told," Babby said.

But where in early stages of the blockade—once lifted and then restored—the federal men had confined their search activities chiefly to roadblocks, today they were patrolling all approaches.

UPI photographer Jim Hubbard attempted an overland entry to Wounded Knee and was turned back. He reported security was "very tight."

It was possible to leave the Oglala Sioux reservation where Pine Ridge and Wounded Knee are located, but the government lines barred entry to Wounded Knee where the Indians have declared they no longer recognize the U.S. government and are setting up one of their own.

"This action was taken because the Indians holding Wounded Knee used the period of time when they had free access to the area to fortify their positions with more weapons and ammunition," Ralph Erickson, special assistant to Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, said Monday in Washington.

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Four young Indians were arrested shortly after the blockade was set up. Federal agents said they found two rifles and a handgun in a search of the Indians' car.

The encirclement of Wounded Knee came less than 48 hours after the government lifted roadblocks, and one day after an FBI agent was shot in the hand during a shootout with Indians.

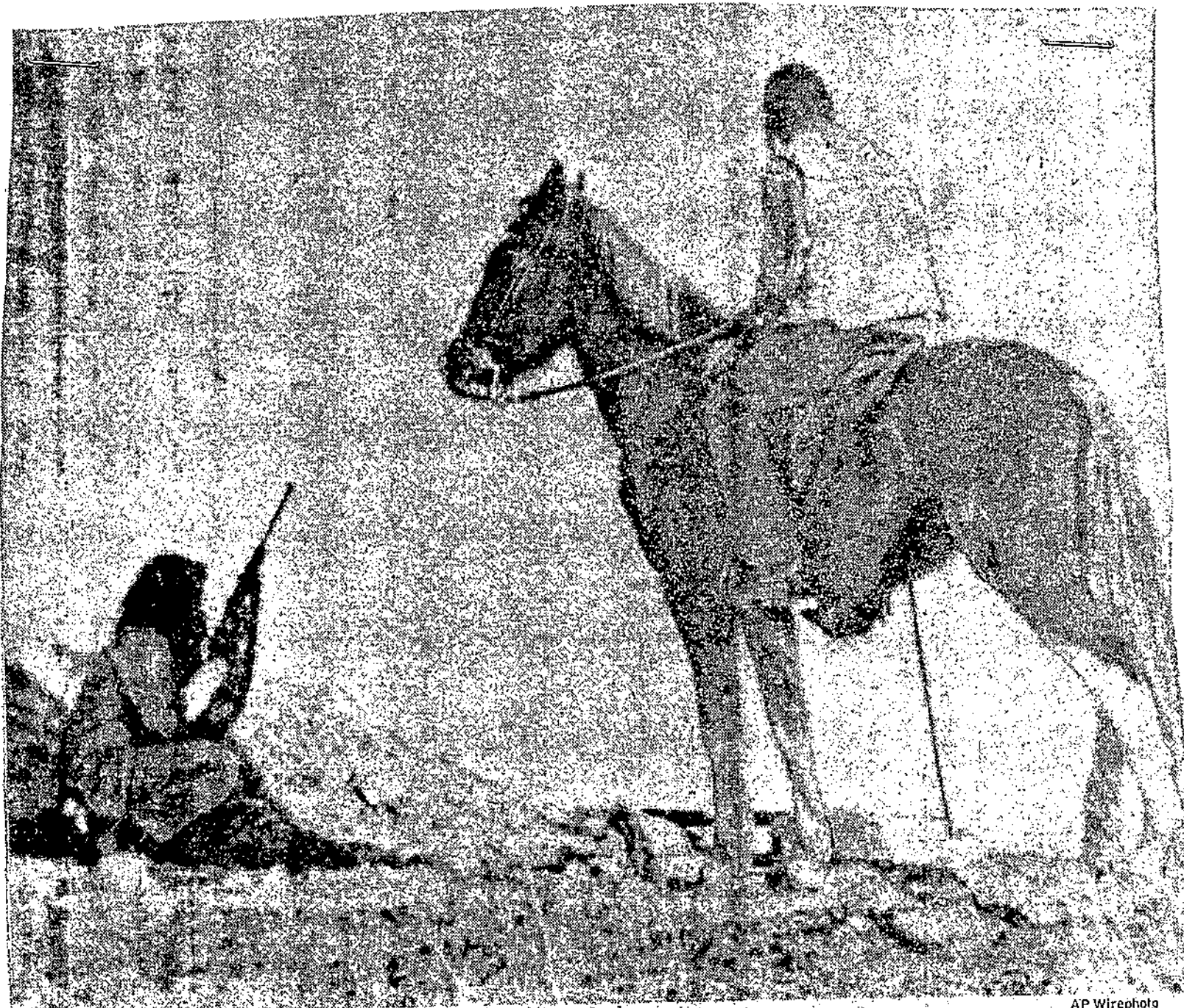
At the height of tension last week only three armored personnel carriers were brought to the roadblock on Bigfoot Trail. But today at least 10 carriers were in position as government forces made its way from six miles outside Wounded Knee to within two miles of the settlement on the Pine Ridge Reservation. At least 25 men, 10 automobiles, trucks and vehicles also guarded the blockade.

"We're right back where we were in the first week," Russell Means, an American Indian Movement (AIM) leader told about 300 followers. "In fact, we know they have even more armored carriers out there than ever before."

AIM engineered the seizure of Wounded Knee on Feb. 27. Eleven hostages were taken but later released.

AIM leaders already have begun wrestling with the problems of self-government, including narcotics.

Means, calling the Indians the Independent Oglala Sioux Nation, said a provisional government had been set up. Already "ordinances" have been passed dealing with citizenship, speed limits and narcotics. A 6 p.m. to daylight curfew also was put into effect.



AP Wirephoto

TWO INDIANS KEEP VIGIL AT WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., WHILE FEDERAL OFFICERS STRENGTHEN BLOCKADE AROUND TOWN.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WOUNDED KNEE INDIANS DECLARE WAR ON U.S.

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — Indians occupying this tiny, historic hamlet on the Oglala Sioux reservation declared war on the United States Sunday after proclaiming it an independent nation seeking recognition by the United Nations. An FBI agent was wounded in an exchange of gunfire.

A temporary peace was shattered Sunday when Indians "arrested" and disarmed six white men, including four federal agents, and exchanged gunfire with FBI agents on a road leading into the settlement.

After the shooting, heavily-armed U.S. marshals were ordered into a stand by alert and given field equipment. All leaves were canceled.

One FBI agent, Curtis Fitzgerald, suffered a bullet wound in the wrist during the gun battle and was taken by helicopter to Ellsworth Air Force Base 120 miles away. No Indians were injured.

The FBI said the Indians fired first and later apologized for the incident. Indians denied they fired first.

"We consider ourselves under attack and at war with the U.S.," said Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), which has held Wounded Knee since taking it at gunpoint Feb. 27.

Means, one of the few AIM chieftains who is an Oglala Sioux, instructed armed AIM followers to "shoot to kill" FBI agents attempting to enter this 40-acre compound to make arrests.

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A-2 Herald Examiner
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"Any violation of our borders will be construed as an act of war and be dealt with immediately," said Means, his long black hair tied back in pigtails.

"Anyone caught in here without passing through our customs or getting a pass or visa will be dealt with as spies as countries deal with spies all over the world," he said.

The violence erupted as U.S. Attorney William Calyton prepared a "substantial" number of indictments for a federal grand jury in Sioux Falls, S.D., and readied forces to attempt to arrest AIM leaders.

Means said neither he nor his fellow warriors would allow themselves to be arrested by federal agents.

Means rallied more than 400 supporters on a hill near the Sacred Heart Mission shortly after six of eight Oglala Sioux district chairmen on Pine Ridge reservation voted to withdraw from the official tribal council.

They declared themselves free of authority under the federal act that created the reservation system in 1937 and said they unilaterally established Wounded Knee as an independent and sovereign nation over which the United States has no authority.

Means said three Oglala Sioux left Sunday for the United Nations in New York to ask for recognition and seek military and economic assistance from foreign nations.

One of AIM's goals in occupying this village—site of the 1890 massacre of between 200 and 300 Indians by the U.S. Cavalry—was to oust Richard Wilson, the elected tribal chairman. Wilson called Means and other AIM followers "misfits" and has asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to force them to leave the reservation.

AIM answered the U.S. Justice Department decision to pull back roadblocks Saturday by arresting four men who identified themselves as postal inspectors along with two white ranchers.

All six were held, questioned and released, their weapons confiscated and turned over the AIM security police.



INDIAN STANDS GUARD OVER FOUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND TWO FARMERS TAKEN CAPTIVE BY MILITANTS AT WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. UPI photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Move Seen to Starve Out Indians at Wounded Knee

BY ED MEAGHER

Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—The United States Monday again imposed a blockade around American Indian Movement insurgents occupying Wounded Knee and a government spokesman implied that the intent this time was to starve them out.

Chief U.S. Marshal Wayne Colburn, asked about a possible starvation strategy, refused to comment directly.

"But I'm sure as hell planning to change their life-style," he said.

He also said that the occupiers might not be able to get soap to wash their clothes and might no longer

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ger look at television or use the telephone.

"The name of the game here is to shut off the village completely," he said.

A few hours earlier at Wounded Knee, 17 miles from here, Russell Means, an AIM leader, complained that many of his followers were eating twice as much as they should be.

He also noted that all sorts of supplies were needed. He named gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, lumber and septic tanks.

He made these admissions as he brought his followers up to date on progress of the "independent Oglala Sioux nation," which was proclaimed Sunday as a new, separate nation that the Indians claim is at war with the United States.

Colburn spoke at a press conference at the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters here after a statement announcing resumption of the blockade was issued in Washington, D.C., by the Justice Department.

Shortly before Colburn spoke, an estimated 300 U.S. marshals, FBI agents and BIA police, using 12 armored personnel carriers, deployed around the 60 to 80 acres that make up the village of Wounded Knee, site of a U.S. cavalry massacre of Indians in 1890.

Inside the area are an estimated 300 to 400 Indians and white and black sympathizers. Perhaps up to half of them are armed.

Colburn discounted the possibility of mounting a frontal assault on Wounded Knee but said it would remain government option.

(In Washington a high Administration source said the White House was being informed about the situation at Wounded Knee but that the Justice and Interior departments were in charge.)

(Asked what the Administration's feeling was on what was going to happen, the source said:

"We're dealing with unpredictable people."

The substantive demands and requests that they're making really don't make any difference to them. What they're mostly interested in is catching the public eye and the public interest and they've got a lot of that. The business of an independent nation declaring war on the United States — I mean that's great p.r. stuff. It really is."

(A Justice Department spokesman said that the order reinstating the roadblocks at Wounded Knee did not denote "any intention on the part of the Justice Department to invade tonight or any other night." Beyond that he would not discuss government plans.)

(Marvin Franklin, the Interior Department's assistant secretary for Indian affairs, repeated his position that he would be willing to come to Pine Ridge to discuss the Wounded Knee situation.

However, he said he would do so only when the tribal council requests him to come and the nonresidents occupying Wounded Knee lay down their arms and leave the reservation.)

The Justice Department blockaded Wounded Knee for 12 days after a band of AIM-led militants occupied it Feb. 28. The blockade was lifted Saturday after agreement by both sides that Wounded Knee would again be a free city with traffic unrestricted.

But on Sunday AIM sealed off the hamlet with an armed blockade of its own, an FBI agent was wounded and two U.S. postal inspectors were seized and held for more than an hour before being released.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Gunfire Breaks Out After Indians, U.S. Announce 'Accord'

BY BRYCE NELSON

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—The Justice Department said Friday morning that it had reached "an agreement in principle" with the attorneys for the Indians who occupy Wounded Knee. But lawyer Ramon Roubideaux, speaking for the Indians, said Friday night that the negotiations were once again "stalemated."

The optimistic note produced by the government announcement was marred late Friday, however, when intense gunfire erupted between federal officials and the militant Indians occupying the reservation village. The firing occurred shortly after 7 p.m. PST and lasted about half an hour. No injuries were reported.

Larry Leaventhal, attorney for AIM, said "several hundred rounds were fired." Telephone communication from the village was cut off during the shooting and did not resume for some time afterward, according to news wire reports.

In the Friday morning statement of accord, Hushen said that "certain critical procedures are yet to be resolved. These matters pertain to the manner and time that the nonresidents will depart Wounded Knee."

An announcement of a peaceful settlement had been expected Friday night but the negotiators once again failed to reach a final agreement.

Earlier, Roubideaux said the main difficulty is obtaining Interior Department approval of the establishment of a proper forum for hearing Indian grievances. Roubideaux said leaders of the militant American In-

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dian Movement had agreed to withdraw Monday but when the proposed agreement was written up by the government, the Indians were upset to find that it specified a Sunday withdrawal.

Roubideaux said he was going to Rapid City, S.D. today to try and obtain a federal court order to try to restrain the Justice Department from moving against the Indians occupying Wounded Knee.

Roubideaux said the government negotiators were "putting out a lot of baloney." He said they were now saying "we didn't exactly agree to all these 15 proposals."

The 15 proposals are part of an agreement recommended Thursday by the National Council of Churches and accepted by AIM leaders.

Roubideaux said he was leaving the negotiations for a day and would be replaced by radical lawyer William Kunstler today. Kunstler spent the day at a government roadblock after Justice Department officials refused to let him enter Wounded Knee.

One of the negotiators for the Indians, Fred Gaborie of Burbank, Calif., said Friday he would have to leave the negotiations. The government negotiators have been Charles D. Ablard, associate deputy attorney general, and Charles Soller, assistant solicitor for the Interior Department.

The progress toward a negotiated settlement gave the Indians at Wounded Knee the strongest hope yet that any repetition of the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre would be averted. In that tragedy, at least 146 Sioux children, women and men were killed by U.S. Cavalry forces around a gully at Wounded Knee. The massacre began after Indians began to stack their arms and a gun went off.

One of the chief worries at Wounded Knee has been the manner in which arms are to be surrendered to federal officials. One fear of the Indians has been that they would be incriminated by surrendering their weapons or attacked by hostile Indians or ranchers when leaving the village.

Indicating the hostility that exists in the Oglala Sioux tribe against the AIM leaders who have taken over Wounded Knee, Lloyd W. Eaglebull, secretary of the tribal council, said Friday that the council refused to be held responsible "for any violence, injury or death that may result from the current Wounded Knee crisis."

He would be arrested only after indictment by a federal grand jury that begins meeting in Rapid City on Monday. Last Sunday, the Justice Department offered exit without arrest for men who approached the checkpoint unarmed and who identified themselves. The department rescinded this offer on Thursday; few Indians took advantage of it.

A major concern for the Indians occupying Wounded Knee seems to be one of honor—whether the people who leave Wounded Knee will be able to do so with dignity. "We don't want to come out dishonorable," says Dennis Banks, one of the AIM leaders.

Indians at Wounded Knee said that two Oglala Sioux men had been wounded in Thursday night's exchange of gunfire with federal marshals Milo Goings, 27, and Web

Shading Bear, 21, both proposed by the National Council of Churches. Neither appeared to be seriously wounded. Neither specified a ceasefire that would continue indefinitely, the document provides that the NCC team "be responsible for negotiating a staged withdrawal of weapons" and monitor "in every detail any arrests, detentions, arraignments and legal proceedings which result from the Wounded Knee action."

Justice Department spokesman Harvey Brinson said 17 persons were arrested Friday. He said this number consisted mostly of Indians trying to speak into Wounded Knee. He said a total of 60 persons had been arrested by federal agents since Indians took over Wounded Knee on Feb. 27.

Newsman Excluded

Federal agents at roadblocks around Wounded Knee continue to prohibit entrance to most persons, including all newsmen. Three newspaper reporters who were trying to walk into Wounded Knee were apprehended by federal policemen toting automatic rifles Friday. They were detained and escorted out of the perimeter, but were not arrested. Among those turned back at the roadblock were Kunstler and David Dellinger, one of the defendants in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial. Kunstler had previously visited the Indians at Wounded Knee.

The Indians and the federal government had agreed substantially upon the 15-point document Eagle Bull said they Department of Justice, A.M. and the National Council of Churches should be charged with full responsibility for any violence that occurs. He said the tribal council had been denied any part in the current negotiations.

A major dispute between the negotiators was over whether Marvin Franklin, the acting head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, would visit Wounded Knee. Indians involved in the takeover wanted him to visit while they occupied the town; the government said that he would visit only after the evacuation of the village.

Other concerns that have impeded negotiations have been over whether all Indians at Wounded Knee would be immediately arrested or whether they

The U.S. marshals moved additional armored personnel carriers into the area around Wounded Knee on Friday, bringing the number of such vehicles to eight, Hushen said. At each of the eight checkpoints around Wounded Knee stood an armored personnel carrier and a group of U.S. marshals wearing blue jumpsuits and carrying automatic weapons. At some checkpoints, FBI agents also were in evidence. At some points, marshals had dug large foxholes in front of which they had placed sandbags.

Indians occupying Wounded Knee also continued to build new bunkers around their perimeter throughout the week. The most extensive sandbag foxholes and bunkers are dug in front of a white Catholic church that stands on a hill overlooking the town. A red, yellow, black and green emblem flies from the steeple of the church.

Burial Site

In back of that church are buried the 146 or more dead from the 1890 massacre. Artificial flowers have been placed around the mass grave. A tombstone records that those buried include Chief Big Foot and gives such names as High Hawk, Shading Bear, Scatters Them and White American.

In occupying Wounded Knee, the Indians took over houses and trailers across from the Gilder-sleeve trading post for their own housing.

The large trading post was a shambles after the Indians ransacked it. Goods were taken and the foodstuffs inside were appropriated for use of those who occupied the town. Various machines at the trading post—calculators, typewriters, cash registers and gasoline pumps—were badly damaged.

Indians began cleaning up the trading post on Wednesday. There seemed to be little if any damage done to the religious artifacts and statues in the churches in the area. The Indians used the church on the hill as a major center, having their kitchen and eating facilities in the basement and sleeping on the floor in the main body of the church. On the altar instead of a Bible, was a book of Indian law.

Indian men and women wrapped in blankets often walked around the town. Most of the men carried arms in the village, although many of their weapons were of rather insubstantial nature—single-shot, 22-caliber rifles and old deer rifles. One carried a crossbow and a quiver containing three arrows.

Wounded Knee stands in a long sweep of gentle hills, matted now with brown grass. The rural serenity of the village was disturbed often by the fearful sound of gunfire or by Air Force jets that swooped over the village, presumably to photograph the Indians' defense installations.



REPORT — John W.
Hushen of Justice
Department announced
Wounded Knee accord
before new shooting.
AP Wirephoto
UP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Ends Blockade of Wounded Knee; Sioux Claim Victory

BY ED MEAGHER

Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—A potentially bloody confrontation between armed Justice Department officers and a band of Indian-rights militants occupying Wounded Knee ended peacefully Saturday.

After a 15-minute parley in a school bus by representatives of both sides and a National Council of Churches mediator, the government lifted its blockade of the village. The

"Being inside a tribal universe is so comfortable and reasonable that it acts like a narcotic," one Indian spokesman has written. Yet the white man's takeover of the red man's domain has resulted in an Indian discontent that has taken the form of high unemployment and suicide rates, low income and life expectancy and an increasing militancy, as shown by the takeover of Wounded Knee, S.D. The roots of the problem and suggestions for its solution are explored in today's Opinion Section.

Indians, led by American Indian Movement activists, came out of the trenches they had dug at vantage points within the area.

AIM leaders, who justified their occupation of Wounded Knee as a means of calling attention to conditions on the Oglala Sioux reservation at Pine Ridge, 17 miles away, claimed a victory. They beat drums and performed tribal dances in celebration.

However, after U.S. officials said they would seek indictments against some of the Indians, AIM leaders called the federal withdrawal "a trick," United Press International said.

The AIM leaders said that they and their followers would remain at Wounded Knee indefinitely.

Wounded Knee was the site of a massacre by U.S. cavalrymen of

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about 200 Indian men, women, and children in 1890. The massacre became symbolic of the end of the long war between the United States and Indians.

Approximately 300 U.S. marshals and FBI agents, armed with automatic weapons and employing up to nine armored personnel carriers, had set up a blockade after about 200 Indians seized Wounded Knee and took 11 hostages Feb. 28.

The hostages were freed after personal appeals from South Dakota Sens. George S. McGovern and James Abourezk.

During the ensuing 12 days, sporadic gunfire was exchanged between the federal officers and the Indians but only two casualties were reported, both Indians—one shot through the hand and the other wounded in the leg. Neither wound was considered serious.

Russell Means, AIM leader, said at his Wounded Knee headquarters, "We beat the Justice Department. We still have to beat the Interior Department."

The Indians apparently expected a representative of the Interior Department to confer with them at Wounded Knee on their grievances, but when they asked Justice Department representatives about this they received no answer.

Justice Department officials at a press conference at the Bureau of Indian Affairs office at Pine Ridge said about 60 indictments against participants in the hamlet's seizure would be sought Monday from a federal grand jury at Rapid City.

During the confrontation, U.S. officers arrested 74 persons, almost all of them Indians, intercepting them as they tried to escape the blockade or to penetrate it.

The timing of the government decision to remove the roadblocks was questioned during the press conference.

Gathering Evidence

Chief U.S. Marshal Wayne Colburn said the decision had been delayed because time was needed for the government to gather evidence to present cases to the grand jury.

"Our overriding concern at all times," a spokesman at the press conference said, "has been to do everything possible to avoid bloodshed."

"Last night it became clear that there was no agreement. This was due to the constant increase in demands by the AIM leaders as each previous demand was agreed to by government representatives. This brings us to the situation at the present moment."

"We have concluded that it is undesirable to continue to maintain roadblocks."

"We are doing this because we believe this is the proper step at this point in moving toward a peaceful resolution. Furthermore, many of our law enforcement objectives have already been accomplished. All hostages have been released. Offers have been made by the Indians occupying Wounded Knee to make restitution to the residents of Wounded Knee."

"A team of (police) officers from the Community Relations Service will continue to work in the Pine Ridge area. In addition, we are sending lawyers from the civil rights division of the Department of Justice to ensure that the rights of all citizens are preserved. Finally we hope that all persons in the area, residents and non-residents, Indians and non-Indians, will lay down their weapons and join together to resolve their problems through peaceful means."

Colburn said the FBI and Bureau of Indian Affairs policemen would be free to enter Wounded Knee to investigate the seizure, the Associated Press said, but AIM leader

Carter Camp said that if any FBI agents entered the town, "We might just arrest them."

Richard Wilson, Oglala Sioux tribal council chairman, whose ouster is sought by AIM, read a statement at a press conference, also held at the BIA headquarters here.

"And now," he said, "we are faced with fighting Indians from other parts of the country—the same organization which has failed our Indian brothers in the cities and which now means to maliciously destroy our tribal government."

Tribal governments have been dealt a serious blow as a result of the Wounded Knee incident these past few weeks. During these disruptions, the federal government in effect suspended tribal operations. Negotiations between the armed activists and the federal government were seldom cleared through the constitutionally elected leadership of the tribe.

"And the hordes of sophisticated professional activists, including Dr. Ralph Abernathy, Father Daniel Berrigan and Mr. William Kunstler have taken upon themselves once again to come and tell other people how to run their lives. This type of condescending attitude on the part of these men is no better than the attitude of the federal government. Indians can run their own lives."

Earlier in the day anti-war activist David Dellinger appeared at Wounded Knee and told reporters he was summoning all anti-war activists to Wounded Knee. He said plans were in the works for them to march from Rapid City to Mt. Rushmore, about 60 miles away.

Dennis Banks, an AIM leader, said that the action by the Justice Department was "total surrender" because they know now that the American Indians are not going to tolerate any more abuse.

Then he added that AIM would "have other wars in Washington state and Pawnee, Okla."



VICTORY FESTIVITIES — Indian Leader Carter Camp, in white shirt, and attorney William Kunst-

ler, to his right, join celebration after the pullout of federal forces surrounding Wounded Knee, S.D.

UPI Wirephoto.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Risks at Wounded Knee

Peace is precarious at Wounded Knee. The agreement, which ended a state of siege on Saturday, did not end the violence. A federal officer was hit by gunfire on Sunday. The casualty list already counted two Indians wounded. But, through Sunday, no lives had been lost. The welcome restraint of federal officials stood in contrast to events at Wounded Knee 82 years ago when the U.S. Cavalry massacred more than 200 unarmed Indian men, women and children.

The weekend agreement between leaders of the American Indian Movement and the Justice Department was hailed as a victory by the Indians. But that remains to be seen. For this is not only a confrontation between some of the Oglala Sioux and the white man; it is also a confrontation between militants and traditionalists within the tribe itself.

From the beginning, the militants have risked losing more than they gained by their lawlessness. Hostages were held for two of the 11 days of the siege. Private property was looted. And now, in the wake of an agreement, they have imposed their own brand of justice in the area with a harshness that can only complicate resolution of their complaints.

The real task is to bring justice where it has been denied, to renovate and reorganize the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take a searching look into the whole question of the way Indians have been and are being treated in the land that once was theirs. But this cannot be accomplished at gunpoint. It cannot be done at the expense of the rights of those Indians who share neither the methods nor the goals of the militants.

It would be the ultimate tragedy of Wounded Knee if the possibility of reform were lost to lawless militancy.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Agent Shot Near Wounded Knee; Talk of Peace Shattered

Injured Man Rushed by Copter 125 Miles to Ellsworth Air Base; U.S. Says It Plans No Armed Confrontation

BY ED MEAGHER

PINE RIDGE, S.D. — An FBI agent was shot near Wounded Knee Sunday, ending a brief cease-fire between American Indian Movement insurgents and the U.S. government and shattering for the moment any talk of peace.

The wounded agent, Curtis Fitzgerald of the FBI's Chicago field office, was taken to the Oglala Sioux reservation hospital here and later was flown by helicopter 125 miles to Ellsworth Air Force Base near Rapid City.

He reportedly was wounded in the wrist and hand. His condition was not disclosed.

Speculation here that the incident would trigger an invasion of Wounded Knee was put down in Washington, D.C., with the Justice Department announcing that there would be no armed confrontation.

There are an estimated 300 U.S. marshals and FBI agents on the scene.

Wounded Knee is occupied by about 400 to 500 militants. Most of them are Indians but there is a scattering of whites and blacks. Almost all are armed with some kind of weapon.

Before the agent was shot, AIM followers "arrested" and disarmed four white men, including two who identified themselves as postal inspectors. They held the four for two hours before expelling them and

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Two white ranchers, who had been detained from this historic hamlet.

The site is that of an 1890 massacre of Indians by U.S. cavalrymen—an action that signaled the end of Indian resistance to U.S. rule.

The situation took a bizarre turn late Sunday afternoon when Russell Means, an Oglala Sioux and AIM leader, proclaimed in Wounded Knee a new independent country, "the Independent Oglala Sioux Nation," under an 1868 treaty.

Speaking through a bullhorn from a hillside near a symbolic tepee before an audience of about 150 persons, Means said, "We no longer have a perimeter to defend, we have a border."

"If the U.S. approaches our border it will be termed an act of war and dealt with accordingly," he said.

"Any spy within our borders will be dealt with like any spy in any country—shot before a firing squad."

He said that each non-Indian at Wounded Knee was going to be run through customs, "to make sure they have no diseases to give our people."

Meanwhile, in Pine Ridge a government representative said that warrants for the arrest of Means, Dennis Banks and three other AIM leaders on charges of obstructing justice had been issued by Jim Wilson, U.S. magistrate at Rapid City.

It was announced earlier that evidence would be presented today before a federal grand jury at Rapid City in an effort to obtain indictments and warrants for about 60 participants in the Wounded Knee occupation.

Banks, asked about the possible grand jury action, indicated that because he was a citizen of an independent nation the question was moot.

Differences Moot

Differences with the Interior Department also were now moot, Banks said. Reminded that he had sought grievance hearings by a ranking Interior Department official, he replied: "I don't care if they ever show up anymore."

Banks said that some of his followers at Wounded Knee had received grand jury subpoenas but added that they would be ignored.

Meredith Quinn, a Sioux lawyer for AIM, asked, "How can one country subpoena the citizens of another country?"

Means said that an envoy would be selected to present his credentials to the United Nations.

The wounded FBI agent was a passenger in a car being driven by another agent on the western perimeter of Wounded Knee when they intercepted a vehicle with two Indian men and a woman.

The FBI men reportedly confiscated five or six weapons found in the vehicle and detained the three Indians.

Reports are not clear, but it was shortly after this that Fitzgerald was shot in a fire fight. The FBI vehicle's windshield had five outgoing holes on the driver's side and one incoming hole on the passenger side when the car was driven back to Pine Ridge. The car's interior was heavily bloodstained.

The person who shot Fitzgerald was not positively identified as an Indian but Banks said at Wounded Knee that one of his followers was responsible.

"That's only one of them," he said. Two Indians were wounded, neither seriously, by gunfire last week.

Banks later expressed annoyance with the Indian gunman for being "trigger happy" and reportedly assigned him to "mess duty."

Immediately after the blockade was lifted Saturday morning there was greatly heightened activity at the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters here, 17 miles southwest of the village while they celebrated the Justice Department withdrawal as a "great Indian victory."

The Indians released the six white men held captive in the Wounded Knee museum after about two hours Sunday. The six men placed their hands on their heads and walked single file to the checkpoint on the road leading out of Wounded Knee.

A car and a truck in which the men had entered the village were driven up the highway about a quarter of a mile and parked. The Indian guards then ordered the six men to walk out, one at a time, keeping a substantial interval, their hands held on their heads—as news cameras recorded the scene.

It was understood that two of the men with the potentially explosive, 12-postal inspectors were affiliated with the government. A Justice Department spokesman said the Post Office men had gone to Wounded Knee to investigate the battering and apparent looting of the Post Office branch in the Wounded Knee trading post.

The Indians said they had confiscated four handguns, two boxes of ammunition, handcuffs and fingerprint kits from the four men. The other two persons held were a rancher and his son. They were taken after Indian searchers at a checkpoint found weapons in their truck.

None of the six was injured. It also was learned that a BIA police officer had been checked twice by insurgents on his way to

As the Justice Department pulled its officers from the blockade perimeter to Pine Ridge, its spokesman indicated that whatever problems remained with the Indian activists were with the Interior Department and not the Justice Department. As a result, when the agents' shooting and a number of earlier peace-threatening incidents occurred, there was nobody available to speak for the Justice Department.

But even as the federal

work in Pine Ridge and that at least one FBI officer had been denied entrance into Wounded Knee.

In an earlier incident, a government official reported that four Indians had attempted to take over Sharps' store, about 10 miles north of Wounded Knee. The owner, however, managed to escape and call police. Two Indians were picked up later by BIA policemen in connection with the incident, according to the officer.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian Talks Resume; Truce Called, Broken

BY BRYCE NELSON

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—

Negotiations between federal officials and militant Indians occupying Wounded Knee resumed Thursday night and a cease-fire has been declared, the Justice Department announced.

Shortly later, however, gunshots were exchanged between federal forces and Indians northeast of the historic hamlet, Justice Department spokesman John W. Hushen said.

He said the fire began sporadically from within Wounded Knee about dusk and became "very heavy." Federal agents returned the fire, he said.

Hushen said one Indian was wounded in the hand and an ambulance was sent into Wounded Knee to take him to a hospital. The injured Indian would not say how he got his wound, Hushen said.

Earlier, Dennis Banks, a teacher of the militant American Indian Movement, said that the AIM was accepting an indefinite cease-fire at 5 p.m. MST. The truce had been proposed by representatives of the National Council of Churches.

The cease-fire came one hour before the government withdrew its offer of "free exit" for the militants at Wounded Knee.

Ralph E. Erickson, special assistant to the attorney general, said the Justice Department would not move into Wounded Knee Thursday night, but said "we must enforce the law and that we will do."

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Erickson said that the Justice Department offer not to immediately arrest those coming out of Wounded Knee "is rescinded." About 40 Indians came out of the town under the exit offer. Now, any nonresidents coming out of Wounded Knee will be arrested on the spot.

Justice Department spokesman Mark Sheehan said that negotiations between the department and lawyers for the Indians at Wounded Knee were continuing.

Indian lawyers Ramon Robideaux of Rapid City, S.D., and Fred Gabourie of Burbank had resumed meetings with Asst. Interior Department Solicitor Charles Soller.

Gabourie said in an interview that the federal government had made "a concession in good faith" and it was up to the AIM to respond. He said the AIM leaders, to come to their senses, to think of the innocent people involved and lay down their arms and come out during the daylight hours. They will be arrested but no one will be hurt."

Banks told the militants in Wounded Knee, "Someone in the White House intervened in our behalf."

Lawyers negotiating for the Indians said that earlier Thursday they had contacted Robert H. Finch, former secretary of health, education and welfare, in an effort to have the White House intervene.

(Finch, now in private law practice in Los Angeles, was asked to intercede by Joseph Merdler, Los Angeles law partner of Gabourie. Merdler told The Times.)

(Merdler said Gabourie had told him the biggest stumbling block was the government's refusal to have Marvin Franklin, assistant secretary of the interior for Indian affairs, standing by at Wounded Knee to talk with the disidents as soon as a cease fire went into effect.

(Merdler said he met with Finch for about an hour, during which Finch made several calls to Washington.

(According to Merdler (and confirmed by Finch's secretary, who was also present at the meeting), Finch talked to Leonard Garment, a White House trouble-shooter on minority affairs, and to Robert J. Hitt, executive assistant to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton. Finch could not be reached for comment.)

In his statement, which was issued both in Washington and Wounded Knee, Erickson again sternly warned the militant leaders: "I call upon the nonresidents in Wounded Knee, especially the AIM leaders, to come to their senses, to think of the innocent people involved and lay down their arms and come out during the daylight hours. They will be arrested but no one will be hurt."

Erickson detailed the government position: "First we want to terminate the tense and dangerous situation without violence.

"Second we will not accede to demands to remove the presently elected president of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council at Pine Ridge.

"Third, those who have committed violations of law at Wounded Knee are subject to arrest and arraignment."

Erickson said that evidence would be presented Monday to a federal grand jury in Rapid City.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Ends Indian Talks, Urges Evacuation of Women, Children

Situation at Wounded Knee Termed 'Extremely Grave'; Prepared to Die if Federal Forces Attack, Militants Vow

BY BRYCE NELSON

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.—Federal authorities broke off talks Wednesday with the militant Indians holding this historic hamlet and called on them to send out the women and children.

Federal coordinator Ralph Erickson said the government's "free exit" offer to the 200 militants would be withdrawn at 6 p.m. today.

The militants interpreted Erickson's statement as an ultimatum and a threat to invade the town. Their leaders vowed that they were prepared to die if federal forces attempted to take Wounded Knee.

"If the leaders at Wounded Knee are bent on violence," Erickson said, "that is their concern, but I call upon them now to send the women and children out of Wounded Knee before darkness falls tomorrow." He called the situation "extremely grave."

A Justice Department spokesman refused comment when asked whether the government forces would attack Wounded Knee after the 6 p.m. deadline.

By late evening, four women and 38 children had left the town by automobile. The 11 townspeople once held as hostages, who have said they were staying in Wounded Knee to prevent a federal attack, were preparing to leave. Two came out by late Wednesday. Another had left Monday.

It is estimated that there are 200 militants in the village.

Three more armored personnel carriers were moved by U.S. marshals to positions on the armed federal perimeter around Wounded Knee, joining three already in position. A dozen more are stationed in the nearby town of Martin.

The militants' reaction, expressed

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By American Indian Movement Leader Russell Means: Negotiations ended early Wednesday after the Indians rejected the government's last peace proposal.

"Either massacre us or meet our basic human needs."

Ramon Roubideaux, a lawyer for the AIM, issued a statement saying that the Indians would begin firing at the positions of the 300 federal marshals and FBI agents ringed the Wounded Knee at the 6 p.m. deadline.

Charles Soller, an assistant solicitor for the Interior Department who meted with the militants Tuesday, said in an interview: "I won't go back to negotiate. There is danger to my life."

Soller said that FBI agents had told him the Indians had trained guns on his car as he approached the negotiating site, a teepee just outside of town.

Soller, when asked why the government did not withdraw the marshals to defuse the confrontation, said the law had to be enforced and, "You don't start something like this without carrying it to a conclusion."

In his message to the militants, Erickson said, "I cannot escape the feeling that the Indian leaders are bent on one of two courses—total capitulation by the United States government to their illegal demands, or violence." He said that his request that all women and children be removed "may sound very melodramatic, but I assure you, this is no melodrama."

Erickson said that further negotiations were impossible and left the area. He will be replaced by Charles Abalard, associate Dep. Atty. general.

Of the impasse between the Indians and the federal government, Erickson said, "Each knows exactly where the other stands, and there appears to be no basis for agreement at this time."

Negotiations ended early Wednesday after the Indians rejected the government's last peace proposal by insisting on three demands that neither the Justice nor Interior departments would concede.

The Indians want the highest Interior official responsible for Indian affairs—Marvin Franklin, Assistant to the secretary of the Interior—to meet with them in Wounded Knee. The second demand

is that the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council be suspended, tribal President Richard Wilson dismissed and new elections held. The final demand is that three Indians arrested Tuesday be released and returned

to Wounded Knee. Federal marshals said they found four gasoline fire bombs in the Indians' car.

Erickson said that Franklin promised to come to the Pine Ridge Reservation within a week after a peaceful settlement. The Indians rejected that proposal.

As to the second request, Erickson said the Interior Department "will not and cannot interfere with the right of the Indians to govern themselves unless there is a total breakdown of government at a reservation."

Erickson said demands for release of federal prisoners is "similarly unacceptable."

The removal of Wilson, a political foe of the AIM, has been a primary objective of leaders of the Wounded Knee occupation.

After the 6 p.m. deadline today, anyone attempting to leave Wounded Knee will be arrested on the spot. Under the "free exit" offer being withdrawn, people were able to come out if they were unarmed and the men gave their names at federal checkpoints. Any charges were to be made after a special federal grand jury heard the cases.

"We will enforce the law," Erickson said, "Yes, it's a nice day." the said Carlton Camp, a na- position taken by the lead-tive of the Los Angeles ers of the Indians at area, who was one of the Wounded Knee amounts principal militant leaders to nothing more than in here, "It's a nice day to. tolerable blackmail . . . "die. The decision on what end insert a

(In Washington, Horace Webb, a Justice Depart- ment spokesman, declined to comment on the Thurs- day deadline. . . .)

(Webb said he knew of no plans to move in- demands for national re- troops.)

(Dep. Presidential Press Secretary Gerald Warren said the White House was being kept informed of the situation.)

The occupiers of Wounded Knee have a scattered collection of small caliber weapons, in- cluding 20 rifles, shotguns and handguns they confis- cated from the village trading post.

Roger Iron Cloud, a Cal- ifornia State University student, said the U.S. 7th Cavalry killed standing guard with a sin- gle-shot .22-caliber rifle at an Indian road block, confrontation of the Indi- looked at the surrounding hills and said, "See all those armored personnel carriers there. I can't be- lieve that America is get- ting ready to do this to us. —to kill us off."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Deadlock Unbroken At Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.

(UPI) — A government spokesman said today that members of the American Indian Movement holding this hamlet for eight days have rejected a "final" offer from the Interior and Justice departments which would allow them to leave.

Ralph Erickson, special assistant to the U.S. attorney general, told a news conference in nearby Pine Ridge that the Indians' counter-proposal, which included demotion of Oglala Sioux Tribal Council President Dick Wilson, is "totally unacceptable."

"I regret to inform you that now we have their response and it is a rejection of our final offer," Erickson said. "Each knows where the other stands."

"There is no settlement possible," he continued, "without modification of the Indian demands."

Therefore, any further discussion will depend upon the Indians' modifying their position.

Erickson's statement gave no indication the government planned to "move in" on the Indians from their perimeter of U.S. Marshals and FBI men set up in a loose cordon around the town.

But he said he and other U.S. attorneys who have been talking to the Indians are going home.

Charles Soller, assistant general counsel for the Interior Department, which also has been a target of AIM demands, will stay. So will the marshals.

The government previously had offered to let the occupying and now surrounded Indians come out by 6 p.m. Thursday if they surrendered their weapons and left their names.

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marshals and other federal officials holding roadblocks on the roads leading into Wounded Knee.

Some might be subject to arrest.

This offer, Erickson said, still stands, but "we do not expect it to be renewed."

One of the recent AIM demands was the release and return here of three AIM members arrested Monday night when they brought an injured man to a federal checkpoint and were arrested when marshals found Molotov cocktails in their auto. One was William Mearis, brother of AIM leader Russell Means.

This demand, Erickson said, was "totally unacceptable to the Justice Department."

"Therefore, there is no basis on which we can negotiate further," he said of this and other Indian demands, which included suspension of the Oglala tribal council; a conference with the highest ranking official in charge of Indian Affairs; and negotiations with him.

"This offer never included, and does not now include, amnesty," said Erickson. "When this offer expires, anybody coming out of Wounded Knee will be subject to immediate arrest."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sioux-Federal Talks Appear Near Collapse

BY BRYCE NELSON

Times Staff Writer

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. — Negotiations between federal officials and militant Indians at Wounded Knee appeared to be collapsing Tuesday as federal coordinator Ralph Erickson announced "we cannot go any further" to meet Indian demands.

"The last and final offer is on the table," Erickson said. He said the federal government was awaiting a response from the Indians' lawyers, Ramon Roubideaux and Fred Gabourie, who met with Erickson Tuesday.

Erickson indicated that there would be further discussion with the lawyers Tuesday night, but if they did not accept the government proposal, "there would be no further talks." It was impossible to determine the exact nature of the government's offer from Erickson's statements.

The Interior Department position has been that all Indians must leave Wounded Knee before any discussion of grievances can begin. The militants have demanded that a high Interior Department official, such as acting Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Marvin Franklin, come to meet the Indians in their negotiating teepee to discuss improvement of tribal conditions.

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Will Not Come

Interior Department Asst. Solicitor Charles Soljar said that "Franklin will not come to Wounded Knee under any circumstances."

BIA officials explained privately that the demand of the Indians at Wounded Knee for the Interior Department to overthrow the election of Oglala Sioux tribal President, Richard Wilson would not only be illegal but would threaten the structure of tribal government on every Indian reservation in the country.

There was a spirit of gloom in the town of Wounded Knee Tuesday afternoon. "There's no sense in playing the game any longer," said Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, the militant group behind the occupation of the historic hamlet.

Indians at Wounded Knee indicated that they might end the "cease-fire" that had been agreed to last week. The truce has been marked by sporadic gunfire.

Tuesday's standoff was one of a series of alternating pessimistic and optimistic statements that have marked the discussions since the Indians took over Wounded Knee last Tuesday.

There was fearful talk

here that the federal government was preparing an attack on Wounded Knee, site of a massacre in 1890 in which a band of Sioux were shot down by federal cavalry.

Erickson put the responsibility for reaching a solution upon the Indians. "We have made every effort to solve the situation without bloodshed. Whether this is possible depends entirely on the Indian leaders at Wounded Knee. We have come as far as we can."

Not Arrested

He said the government offer to allow the occupiers to go free without fear of immediate arrest, if they leave their weapons and names with federal officers, would remain in effect today. Two AIM sympathizers came out Tuesday and were not arrested.

Three men who stood guard Tuesday at the principle Indian checkpoint into Wounded Knee identified themselves as students at California State University, Long Beach. They said that a group of nine Long Beach State students had arrived by car from California Friday and walked into Wounded Knee.

Carrying a crossbow and wearing bright red cloth around his hat, Roger Iron Cloud, an Oglala, said: "We're here because we go wherever there's a struggle for our people." Later, he said with a smile, "I only have three arrows left."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tepee Talks Resume; 2 Indians Walk Out

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (AP) — The first two Indians to leave Wounded Knee since the takeover of the historic village a week ago walked past federal lines today.

At the same time, tepee peace talks resumed between officials of the Justice and Interior departments and representatives of the 200 Indians holding the encampment.

A federal attorney said he was "somewhat optimistic" about prospects for a complete peace agreement to provide for the militant Indians to leave Wounded Knee. The key Indian demand is that the Interior Department intervene in an intra-tribal political dispute among the Oglala Sioux.

The two youths who left Wounded Knee were the first to accept the Justice Department offer made Sunday night that all Indians could depart unarmed without the threat of mass arrests and that no charges would be placed pending grand jury action.

The youths, Louis Gray, 19, an Osage, and Michael Descharme, 18, a Chippewa-Cree, said they came out because they "wanted to see what was going on."

Gray and Descharme are students at the Institute of American Indian Art in Santa Fe, N.M. They said they hitchhiked to Wounded Knee to join in the takeover, and Gray said, "We'll hitchhike back."

The youths said they did not know whether other nonresidents of Wounded Knee planned to accept the government offer to leave today. Only Indian males must identify themselves at the federal checkpoint.

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Daschagne, wearing a red headband and wrapped in a light blanket, said conditions were tolerable during the hold-out. He said there was sufficient food and sleeping space. He said he believed that Wounded Knee would prompt other Indians around the nation into similar actions to focus attention on the need for Indian reforms.

Gray, wearing a black hat decorated with a feather, said he also came out to look for his sister, who also had joined a Wounded Knee encampment. Gray agreed with his companion that similar Indian protest movements would occur.

Ralph Erickson, a special assistant to the U.S. attorney general and the top Justice Department official at the Pine Ridge Reservation, said late Monday he was mildly optimistic that a "reasonable, satisfactory agreement" would be reached.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S.-Indian Talks at Wounded Knee Produce Optimism

BY BRYCE NELSON

Times Staff Writer

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.—Negotiators from the insurgent Indians at Wounded Knee and Justice Department officials met for talks Monday and reported afterward that they were mildly optimistic about reaching a solution on ending Indian occupation of the hamlet.

The negotiators met around a fire in a teepee on a hill overlooking Wounded Knee as a heavy snow fell outside.

The Indians insisted that they be allowed to meet with a high official of the Interior Department who could make decisions on important matters relating to their treaty and tribal rights. They also asked the Interior Department to order a new election for the presidency of the tribal council of the Oglala Sioux nation. The post is now held by Richard Wilson, who is opposed by the Indian group holding Wounded Knee.

This demand illustrates a problem in resolving the conflict. The Interior Department insists that Wounded Knee be evacuated before discussions can begin. However, the Justice Department, which is trying to negotiate the evacuation, says that only the Interior Department can act on many of the demands the Indians are making as a condition for leaving.

In discussions Monday, one of the additional Indian requests was to have White House aides Henry A. Kissinger or John D. Ehrlichman sent to Wounded Knee. Henry

Kissinger can go to North Vietnam to discuss the welfare of the North Vietnamese, it's an insult to the Indian peoples to say that he can't come here to discuss the welfare of native American people," said Russ Means, a principal leader of the American Indian Movement group that took over Wounded Knee a week ago.

Ralph Erickson, Justice Department coordinator for the negotiations, said that if the talks continued to look promising and if there were no offensive action by Indians against federal marshals surrounding Wounded Knee, the government would take no offensive action against the Indians.

Armored Carriers

Erickson did confirm, however, that 15 new armored personnel carriers had been brought to Martin, S.D., for possible use around Wounded Knee, and that special loud-speaker equipment mounted on a truck had been brought here. There are already three armored personnel carriers at federal checkpoints surrounding Wounded Knee.

On Sunday night, the government offered to let all Indians leave Wounded Knee without arrest if they would approach the federal checkpoints without weapons and if all adult males would give their names. No Indians took advantage of the government offer Monday.

In the Sunday meeting, Means asked the Indians what they wanted done with the government offer and one cried, "Burn it." Hearing no objections, Means struck a match and burned the paper, to loud cheers from the 175 Indians present. The group sent the ashes to the Justice Department representative as a reply.

Monday, however, lawyers for the group said the

proposal had been "tabled, rather than rejected."

The 11 persons who were once held hostage at Wounded Knee continued to be free to leave the town Monday. One of the former hostages, Guy Fritz, said, "We're staying here so the feds won't come in and blast the hell out of those people."

Erickson said there had been eight arrests of Indians leaving Wounded Knee in recent days, an indication that some of those involved had tried to escape. On the other hand, other Indians have been able to walk in overland to reinforce the group occupying the town.

For the first time, reporters Monday afternoon were allowed into Wounded Knee by the Justice Department on an open basis. For the last few days, there has been no telephone service to Wounded Knee. One telephone was installed on Monday.

The Indians have approached Sioux Inc., owner of the Wounded Knee trading post, with a proposal to buy the trading post and museum. The post was ransacked after the takeover and the owners are asking \$2,500,000 for the trading post complex. If a sale can be arranged, the Indians say, they will no longer be chargeable on crimes of burglary and larceny for the ransacking.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
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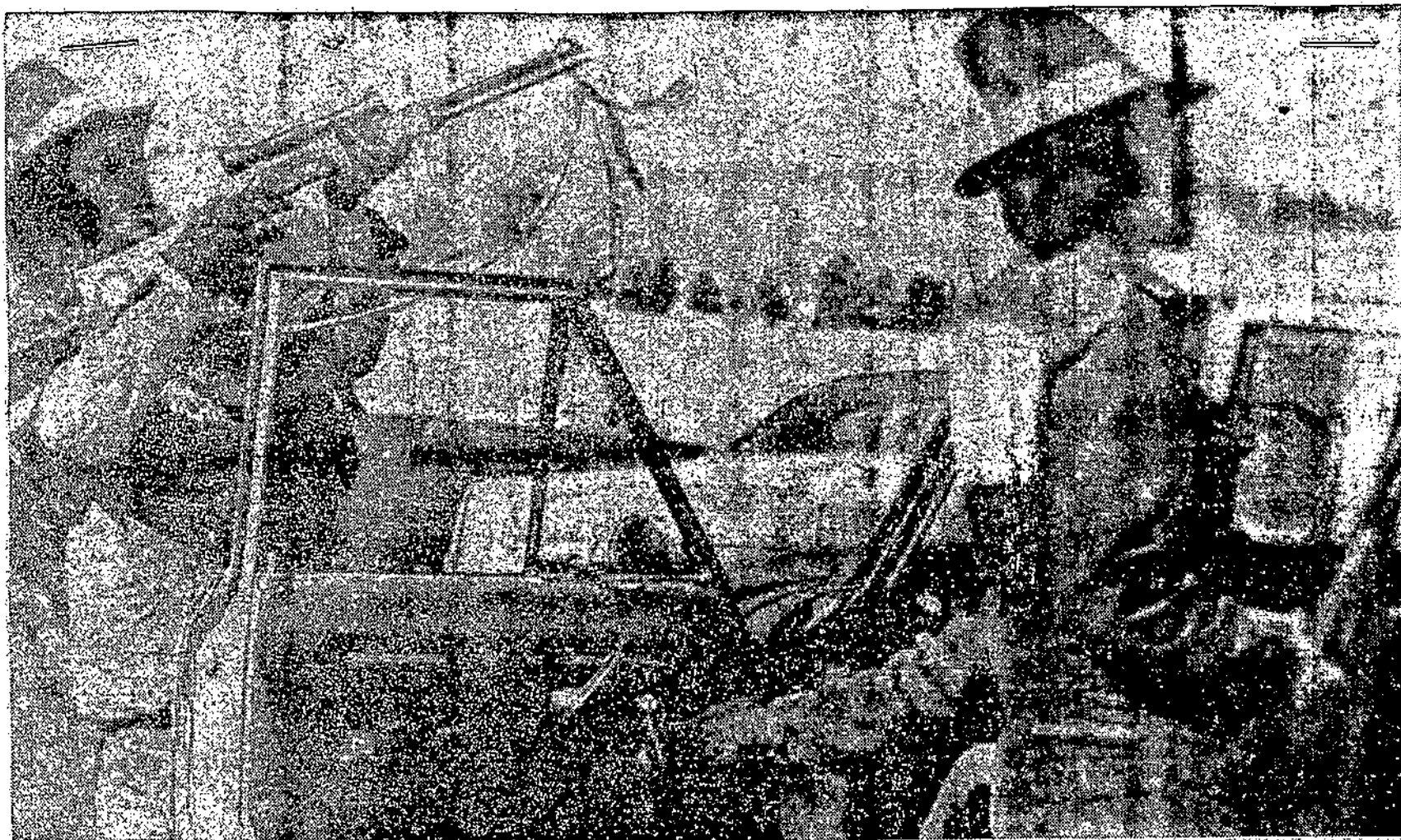
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ON GUARD—Two young members of the Oglala Sioux tribe take their positions at a checkpoint on a road inside the Pine Ridge Reservation.

(AP Wirephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indians Offered Deal ---Leave Town With No Fear of Arrest

BY BRYCE NELSON

Times Staff Writer.

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.—The battle over Wounded Knee looked as if it might be coming to a close Sunday as Justice Department coordinator Ralph Erickson announced a federal proposal under which the government would permit Indians to leave the occupied town today without having to submit to arrests.

The government proposal was designed to calm the fears of Indians that all of those who occupied the town would be automatically arrested and charged with crimes such as kidnaping, burglary, larceny and assault on federal officers.

The leaders of the takeover by the American Indian Movement (AIM) have indicated that they would be willing to be indicted for crimes at Wounded Knee, but that they do not think that all of their followers should have to stand trial.

Erickson said the Indians could leave Wounded Knee any time today from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Only the men would be required to show identification upon passing the checkpoints manned by federal marshals. Erickson indicated that he thought that men at Wounded Knee had committed indictable crimes.

There was no immediate response from the Indians at Wounded Knee to the offer, which was delivered on Sunday afternoon during negotiations in a large teepee on a hill overlooking the town.

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According to the terms of the government offer, no arrests will be made if the departure is orderly if men identify themselves and if they do not approach the federal checkpoints with their weapons. Erickson said weapons could be marked with identification tags and claimed by their owners later.

When the Indians received a copy of the federal offer, leaders burned it while other Indians cheered. But both sides said late Sunday that they would meet at 9 a.m. today in an attempt to reach a settlement.

Erickson said there would be no arrests for crimes at Wounded Knee until indictments were handed down by a federal grand jury.

"We have no spirit of vengeance," Erickson said. He noted that the government offer had the full support of Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst.

He said federal law officers who had been surrounding Wounded Knee would be withdrawn after the departure of all non-resident Indians at Wounded Knee.

Some of those in the town's takeover had been members of tribes other than the Oglala Sioux who are residents of the Pine Ridge reservation here.

Earlier on Sunday, the Indians had repeated their proposal for solution of the conflict. It included withdrawal of Indians after the withdrawal of federal law officers and restitution by the Indians for all property destroyed at Wounded Knee.

Oglala Sioux tribal President Richard Wilson denounced the government proposal.

"I'm pretty upset about amnesty being given to those knuckleheads. They got away with it in Washington, Scottsbluff, Custer, Rapid City, and now it looks like they're going to walk out of Wounded Knee."

"The Justice Department has completely failed again," Wilson said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cease-Fire at Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (AP)—The Indians holding Wounded Knee said Saturday night they would abandon their five-day siege if the Justice Department agreed to a proposal drawn up by the Indians, their former hostages and local clergymen.

But in addition to accepting the four-point proposal, the Justice Department must also agree not to make mass arrests, the Indians said.

The proposal would be presented to Justice Department officials immediately, its drafters said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Justice Department said a cease-fire had been agreed upon, and that as part of the agreement armored personnel carriers on the perimeter of the village would be removed.

By early evening there was no sign of the carriers.

There has been intermittent gunfire since the town was taken over Tuesday by 200 Indians, but there have been no reports of gunfire since Saturday morning. No injuries were reported.

The coalition's four-point proposal called for the Indians to vacate the town as soon as possible, for federal officers to leave the area immediately, for restitution of personal property damage, and for a group of South Dakota clergymen to observe those procedures.

Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, said the Indians were in complete agreement with proposal and would accept it if the Justice Department accepts it.

But AIM attorney Raymond Roubideaux warned "there will be physical danger to a great number of people" if mass arrests are made.

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A team of lawyers met with the Indians earlier Saturday and a key issue in the talks was a government threat to file kidnaping charges against AIM leaders in connection with the 11 persons the Indians held hostage until Thursday. The Indians have insisted that only their leaders face criminal charges and that these charges not include kidnaping.

The coalition's proposal was announced by the Rev. Wesley Hunter, executive director of the Association of Christian Churches in South Dakota, at the home of one of the freed hostages.

"The fact is that we as a group of hostages decided to stay to save AIM and our own property. Had we not, those troops would have come down here and killed all of these people," he said.

"AIM didn't hold us, it was the military that holds us. The real hostages here were the AIM people," Rieger added.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Not Ruling Out Assault on Indians

BY BRYCE NELSON

Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—The head of federal forces surrounding Wounded Knee described the continued impasse as "very, very serious" Friday and said that he had not ruled out the use of force to remove militant Indians occupying the village.

Ralph Erickson, special assistant to the U.S. attorney general, reported that federal agents had received gunfire from Indians three times on Friday. Once, he said, an FBI vehicle used as a roadblock was hit by bullets.

Two armored personnel carriers were moved up to roadblocks, Erickson described the vehicles as "purely defensive."

One reason for the growing concern, he said, was the report that the Indians had an automatic weapon, thought to be an M-60 machine gun, "which can just wipe out a group of men before we can react."

Meanwhile, Aaron De Sersa, national communications director for the militant American Indian Move-

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ment, said in Pine Ridge that the Indians would come out soon but would not submit to arrest.

"If they (the federal agents surrounding Wounded Knee) want a shoot-out, they can have it," De Sersa said. He said that Indian "security guards" had taken a vow to die if necessary.

Militants within the town, however, have indicated they expect to be arrested if they come out.

De Sersa said that he had called for carloads of AIM supporters to come to Pine Ridge from other states to reinforce the 200 occupying Wounded Knee and to demonstrate in Pine Ridge.

Federal forces have a tight ring around the historic hamlet and have barred any buildup of Indians there.

South Dakota Sen. George S. McGovern and James G. Abourezk left the Pine Ridge reservation of 11,000 Oglala Sioux Friday morning after meeting with the Indians occupying Wounded Knee for a second time on Thursday night.

'Jarring Note'

McGovern described that meeting as "a successful discussion" and said the Indians were willing to meet with federal officials to arrange terms for giving up the town. McGovern said that the meeting had had ended on a "jarring note," however, when DeSersa called to tell the group that his house in Pine Ridge had been fire-bombed.

The federal position, Erickson said, is, "We want them to come out." Later he said, "We want to know when they're coming out; we want to get the hostages out."

The 11 hostages held at Wounded Knee told McGovern and Abourezk Thursday that they were free to leave the village if they wanted to do so but they were staying because it was "home." It was reported Friday, however, that several of them had driven the 10 miles to Pine Ridge to buy groceries.

Want Lawyers

The Indians told Erickson Friday that they wanted lawyers to meet with them and discuss possible charges against them before giving up Wounded Knee.

He said his meetings with the militants in "no-man's land" Friday had been unproductive.

The Indians had told Abourezk that they did not want to be incarcerated in the Pine Ridge jail for fear of being beaten and that they wanted to meet with top Interior Department officials. He told them that Interior Department officials had refused to meet with them until all the militants had left Wounded Knee.

Abourezk, chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee, said he had told the Indians he would hold hearings on conditions at the Sioux reservation as well as others throughout the country.

Reporters at Wounded Knee on Thursday and Friday indicated that all those who had been held were in good condition.

Agnes Gildersleeve, 68, whose husband runs the trading post, described the Tuesday night takeover to reporters.

She said an Indian had come to the door and said, "I don't want to scare you folks, but you're all hostages from this time on. You cannot get out of this house. You are political prisoners. This is the only way we can bring them (the Bureau of Indian Affairs) to their knees."

Mrs. Gildersleeve said that about \$150,000 worth of goods had been taken from the trading post, including 20 guns. She said that lights had been shot out Tuesday night all around the community.

"We never slept a wink. We never even undressed," she said.

Her husband, Clive, 73, remarked, "It's getting pretty late in the trading

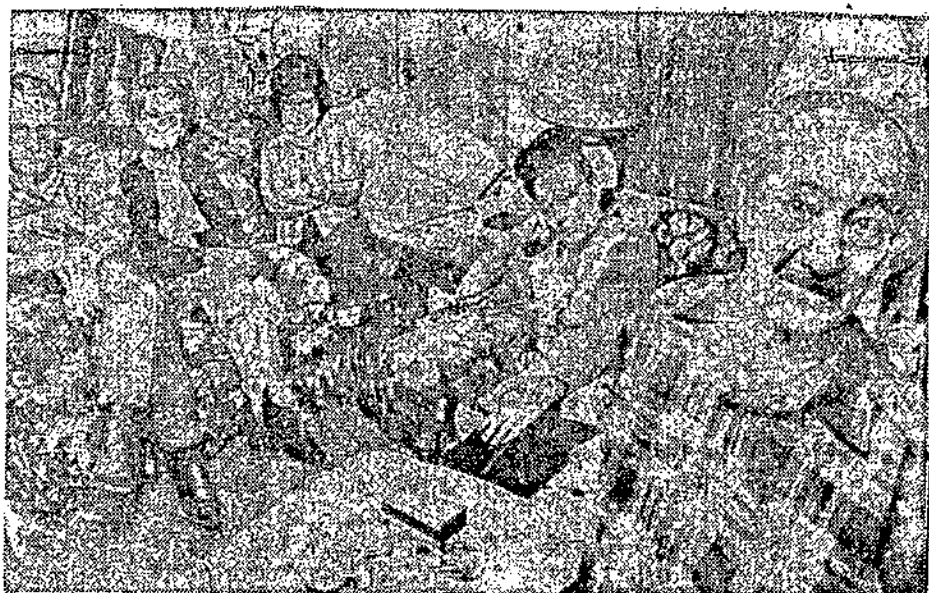
post business for me to enjoy it any more."

One of those held hostage, the Rev. Paul Manhardt, a Jesuit priest at Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in Wounded Knee, said his hands had been tied during the takeover.

At the United Nations in New York, meanwhile, an AIM leader called on the world body to intervene in the dispute, send observers and let Indians address the Security Council, Times staff writer Dan Shannon reported.

"Foreigners can come here and pound desks with their shoes—we want to do some pounding with our moccasins," Vernon Bellecourt told newsmen.

Bellecourt and other AIM representatives spent 45 minutes telling their story to C. V. Narasimhan, undersecretary general and chief aide to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Narasimhan promised to relay the demands to Waldheim on his return from the Paris conference on Vietnam.



RELEASED HOSTAGES—Meeting newsmen at Wounded Knee after Indians freed them are, from left, Clyde Gildersleeve, Mary Pike, Agnes Gildersleeve, Mrs. A. M. Clark and William Riegert. Gildersleeve operates hamlet's trading post.

AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hostages Set Free by Dakota Indians

Heavily Armed Militants Keep Control of Hamlet

BY BRYCE NELSON

Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S. D.—Militant Indians occupying the historic hamlet of Wounded Knee have freed the 11 hostages they had held for the last two days, Sens. George S. McGovern and James G. Abourezk said Thursday night.

The South Dakota senators told a news conference that the hostages were free to leave the village, but chose to stay because their homes are there. They said the Indians remain heavily armed and firmly in control of Wounded Knee.

The two South Dakota Democrats met Thursday afternoon with leaders of the militants in what Abourezk described as the "DMZ" or de-

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militarized zone — a no-man's land between Wounded Knee and the surrounding force of 100 federal officers.

After the meeting, the senators said, they went into the village to talk with hostages. McGovern said they had been freed before the "DMZ" meeting but had elected to stay in "their home."

The hostages had been held at the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Its pastor, the Rev. Paul Manhart, was among the hostages. A spokeswoman for the militants, Mrs. Sarah Platro, said the church remained in the hands of armed Indians who were "going to stay until our demands are met. This is a commitment. We are either going to get changes or die."

The 200 occupying Indians, led by members of the militant American Indian Movement, also held the hamlets, other structures — a trading post ransacked in the Tuesday night takeover and several homes.

The senators said they would return Thursday night to the area and confer with the Indian leaders in a teepee being erected by the Indians in the "DMZ." A broad range of Indian grievances would be discussed, they said.

McGovern said the Indians wanted a full-scale Senate hearing today at nearby Wounded Creek.

"I said it was inappropriate," McGovern said. "I told them we could not get all the members of the Indian Affairs Committee here and besides we wanted all Indians to be able to testify."

The two senators said they did not speak about amnesty for the Indians.

"It is not in our province to deal with law enforcement," McGovern said.

"We came out primarily to bring release of hostages and that's been accomplished," McGovern said.

"We offered to take the hostages with us," McGovern said, "but they said they preferred to stay."

McGovern said that he had seen considerable damage at Wounded Knee. "I deplore this destruction; I think it's outrageous," he said.

After seizing the village Tuesday night the militants issued a set of demands.

They asked that Abourezk, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) come to Wounded Knee to negotiate. Representatives of both Kennedy's and Fulbright's Senate Committees accompanied the South Dakota senators to the Pine Ridge Reservation, home of 11,350 Ojibwa Sioux.

The Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast a report from its correspondent Jeff Williams Thursday night describing Wounded Knee as "an armed camp" with Indians carrying rifles and digging trenches.

CBS quoted an Indian leader as objecting to McGovern's presence.

"We never asked for McGovern's presence in these negotiations," he said.

"We asked for Sen. Abourezk. Sen. McGovern epitomizes three individuals of 83 years ago: Generals Crook, Sheridan and Custer."

The roads to Wounded Knee are still barred by federal lawmen.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Knee, 1973

Many Americans were surprised two years ago when Dee Brown's book was published. "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee" told a version of the cowboys and Indians and cavalry adventures that movie and television producers had tended to overlook. It was the story of the white man's deceit, treachery and atrocities against the nation's natives. Brown quoted an Indian who summed up the case against the white man in these words: "They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one: they promised to take our land and they took it."

The Oglala Sioux have been surrounded once again at Wounded Knee, but this isn't a rerun of Dec. 29, 1890, when 300 unarmed Indian men, women and children were massacred by the U.S. cavalry. This is a different chapter drawn from the same tragic history. But it shows how little progress there has been in the 82 years since the massacre, and how much progress is needed if justice is to be done.

The history of neglect and abuse cannot justify the resort to violence of these Indians at this time. The taking of hostages only denied the Indians themselves some of the sympathy and attention they deserved. But that must not divert the nation from the questions they are asking, the demands they are making, the remedies they are proposing.

These Indians are talking about self-government. They are asking for an official examination of the record, the record of the day-to-day dealings with their people by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the record of year-to-year respect or violation of the treaties that the white man used in his conquest.

The Indians at Wounded Knee are desperate men, desperate for a reform that has yet to take precise shape in their minds, militants who may not speak for all of the more than 11,000 of Pine Ridge Reservation. That it took this for them to be heard says something about the things they want to change.

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FORTIFIED—Air view of the church at Wounded Knee, S.D., shows trenches apparently dug by the Indians. Hostages were held in church and a trading post.